

HATCHET

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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Thursday, August 28, 1975

Medical Students Fight Tuition Rise

by Jonathan Landay
Asst. News Editor

A group of GW medical students filed suit in D.C. Superior Court August 7 in an effort to block an \$1,800 increase in Medical School tuition for this year. The students charge that the University committed a breach of contract by raising tuition above the \$200 increase projected in the Medical School Bulletin.

Year	First Year Students
71-72	\$2,500
72-73	\$3,000
73-74	\$3,200
74-75	\$3,200
75-76	\$5,000

The suit was filed by a group of students calling itself the Tuition Action Committee (TAC), and will be represented in court by two students from each class selected by the group's legal counsel and TAC. TAC was formed by the medical Student Government, which "felt there was a need for a legitimate body of students to coordinate this particular action," according to Paul

Epstein, sophomore and chairman of TAC.

Epstein said many students elected to attend GW medical school on the basis of the \$3,400 tuition projected in the Bulletin, passing up opportunities to attend less expensive state schools.

Medical School Bulletins for the past few years stated that tuition would not rise by more than \$200 each year between 1974 and 1978. But the new hike is more than a 56 per cent increase over last year's tuition of \$3,200, bringing this year's tuition to \$5,000. Furthermore, the Board of Trustees has approved a maximum tuition rate possibility for 1976-77 or \$12,500.

Included in the Bulletin, however, is a disclaimer clause which stipulates that "circumstances may require an adjustment to this estimate [of projected tuition increases]," thus, the University claims, giving it the right to raise tuition above the projections. It is this, according to Epstein, the University will use in its defense. "But," Epstein continued, "there is a certain limit to what they [the University] regard as an adjustment and there is a limit to what the adjustment might be."

Epstein labeled the increase as "just plain unreasonable."

Medical School administrators refused to comment on the advice of their attorney, Fred Vinson, who also refused to comment.

According to a statement released last January by the Medical School,

the new hike in tuition was okayed and implemented by the Board of Trustees because of the impact of inflation, an anticipated decrease of federal funding to the University through the D.C. Medical and Dental Manpower Act and increasing teachers' salaries.

The Manpower Act was passed two years ago by Congress and provided GW and Georgetown medical schools with \$5,000 for each student attending. But because of a recently proposed decrease in the amount of money appropriated through the bill, the University has found it necessary to compensate for the loss of these funds by raising tuition.

The bill is currently up for renewal and will not be voted on in the Senate until later this fall. Furthermore, a Presidential veto is expected to kill the bill because it would exceed the Ford Administration's budget request. The killing of the bill may cause tuition to skyrocket to \$12,500 next year.

At the moment, according to Epstein, the only financial aid plan being offered to medical students, apart from State Guaranteed-Federally Insured Loans, is one that was acquired only after the students "had to do a lot of pushing." But, he pointed out, the money has to be paid back quickly along with "per cent interest rate. Fifty-eight per cent of the students are on financial aid as it is," he added.

(see MED STUDENTS, p. 3)

Tuition Costs: Too Much

by Jackie Jones
Asst. News Editor

When Peter Basch heard about the GW medical school's tuition increase from \$3,200 to \$5,000, he panicked. "I wondered how I was going to get the extra money," he said. Basch came to GW thinking tuition would be held under \$4,000 for the duration of his studies. With tuition expected to rise again next year, Basch doesn't think he'll make it through school.

Basch's case is not atypical. According to a study conducted by the GW Medical Student Government, over 60 per cent of GW medical students depend to some extent on financial aid. Students who were able to ab-

sorb this year's \$1,800 increase have indicated that another tuition increase will force a majority of them to leave school unless significant additional financial aid becomes available.

The average yearly budget for a single medical student is approximately \$8,000 yearly. Basch receives all but \$2,000 from scholarships and loans; the rest comes from his parents, who also contribute to the education of Basch's twin brother, a graduate music major at GW. Basch also works part-time at the medical library to help with expenses.

Basch's father is near retire-

(see BASCH, p. 19)

ISS Conflict Settles; Farooqi Wins Election

by Mark Toor
Managing Editor

The controversy within the GW International Student's Society (ISS) over the group's increasing politicization was resolved at least temporarily by the election of Muhammad A. Farooqi, a supporter of politicization, as ISS president at the end of last semester.

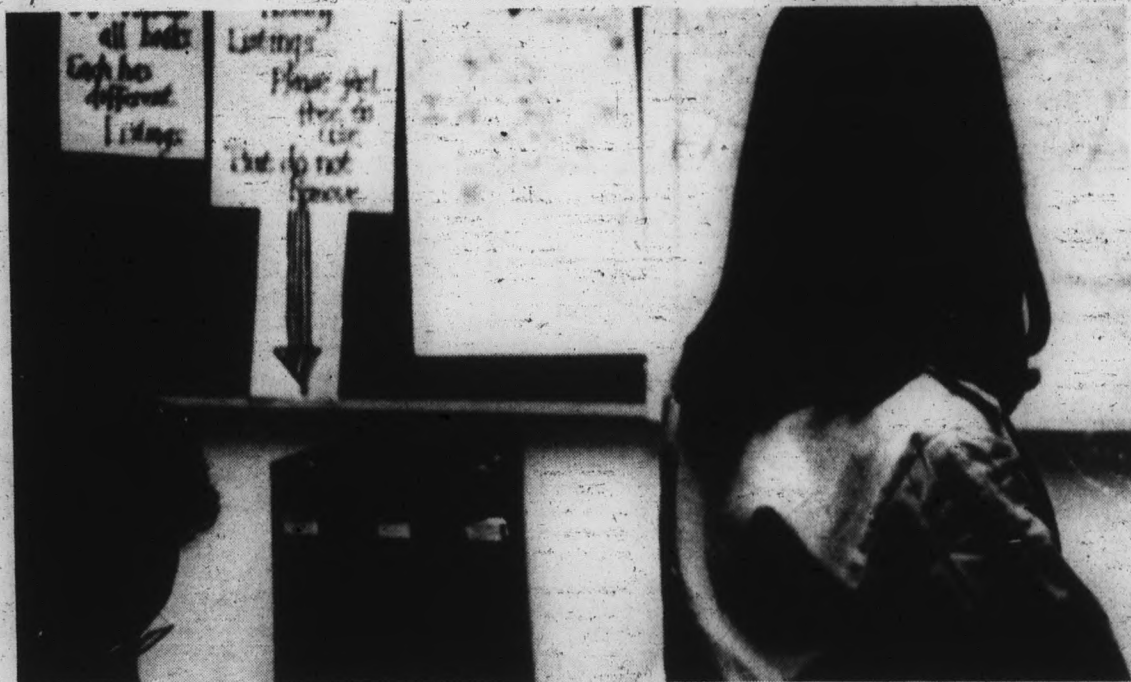
The debate over whether the ISS should be a purely social organization or one which takes political stands started last November when the ISS executive committee passed a resolution supporting the Palestinian "struggle to form an independent state," and calling for U.N. recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, an end to South Africa's apartheid policies and a more equitable distribution of wealth in oil-rich Arab states. The resolution marked the first political action the group had taken in its 36-year history.

The resolution caused vocal opposition from a large number of members, many of whom signed petitions seeking repeal of the executive committee's resolutions and calling for a general membership meeting.

The executive committee refused to schedule a meeting, although the ISS constitution provided for one. Dissident members held a general membership meeting anyway, which killed a resolution requesting the executive committee to refrain from further political activity, 24-23, amid charges that a number of non-members had voted against the resolution.

ISS member Bert Rosenheck appealed the resolutions to the Student Court, which ruled that the executive committee could not speak for the entire 400-member organization and ordered the resolution modified. The Student-Faculty Committee on Appeals later overturned the

(see ISS, p. 4)



Student looks at map of apartments in the GW area at GW's new off-campus Housing Office, set up by

the Housing Office to help students find accommodations in the area. (photo by Jonathan Landay)

New Housing Service Scores

by Mark Lacter
Editor-in-Chief

Anne Hockenberry looked worried as she flipped through the apartment listings last week at GW's Off-Campus Housing Office. She and her husband just came to town the day before from Richmond, Indiana and had a rented truck "filled with all sorts of furniture and stuff." The truck had to be returned in 24 hours.

"My husband's boss," she said with a glimmer of hope in her voice, "he's helping us find a new place." She then jotted down a few leads and dashed out of the office.

That's the way it's been going for the last two weeks with new and old GW students going through the harrowing experience of finding an apartment, room or townhouse to live in for the school year.

While the going is still rough, GW's Off-Campus Housing Office, in its first year of operation, has been making it a bit easier.

The office is actually one small room within the regular Housing Office, filled with maps, apartment listings, bus information, furniture rentals and material on the rights of students as tenants. Students in need of

(see HOUSING, p. 2)

Inside...

"Citysketch" Premieres.....pp. 7-14

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Booters Back from England.....p. 20

While You Were Gone

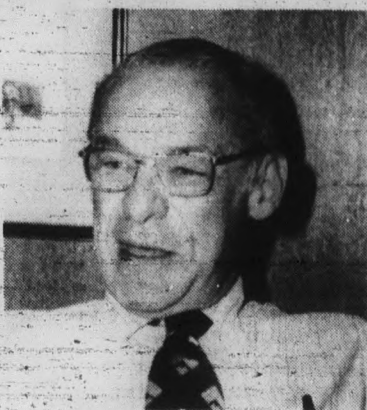
Feffer Out, Smith Safe, Iran Balks

Feffer Not Reappointed
As Medical Center V.P.

At its May 15 meeting, the Board of Trustees resolved the growing controversy over vice-president for medical affairs Dr. James J. Feffer by voting unanimously to deny him reappointment for the coming year. Feffer, who has been on the Medical Center faculty since 1942 and its chief since 1972, returned to the post of full-time professor of medicine July 1.

Dr. Ronald P. Kaufman, dean for clinical affairs and medical director of the GW hospital, was appointed acting vice president for medical affairs. A permanent successor to Feffer has not yet been named.

The dismissal came after Feffer's moves toward increasing faculty workload and emphasis on clinical practice caused dissatisfaction among sections of the Medical Center faculty. Dissatisfaction reached a height last fall when Feffer fired a popular department chairman over personal differences and disbanded a department without providing re-



Dr. James Feffer
"better for Feffer"

placement jobs for its four tenured faculty members.

The controversy climaxed with a no-confidence vote against Feffer by the Medical Center faculty last November, which was ruled invalid by the Board of Trustees on the ground that a large number of doctors who voted did not receive their full salaries from GW and were therefore not entitled to full faculty rights.

This decision was later declared erroneous by the Faculty Senate.

Each May, the Board of Trustees must vote to reappoint the president and all vice presidents of the University. In most years, reappointment is routine; prior to Feffer, University President Lloyd H. Elliott said he could not think of a single instance during his ten-year tenure here where reappointment was denied to a University officer.

The Board did, however, vote to continue, without increase or decrease, Feffer's 1974-5 vice presidential salary for next year, when he will be a professor of medicine. According to one administration source, this action reprieved Feffer from an approximate \$15,000 cut to the average salary of a full professor in a Medical Center clinical department.

Feffer described the Board's vote on his salary as "a cut in that there will be no increase," adding that he believed this was in accordance with University policy.

Dr. Harold F. Bright, vice-presi-

dent for academic affairs, said "we don't really have a policy on that" because administrators of Feffer's rank rarely return to teaching full-time. "We would not allow him to suffer financially by going to a professorship," he added.

Elliott said such action was "not uncommon" when administrators return to full-time teaching, both here and at other universities.

Elliott also confirmed that Feffer had been offered a sabbatical. Feffer said he has no plans as yet to take it.

"This is better for the University and better for Feffer," Feffer told *The Hatchet* last May. He was beginning to feel the increasing stress and strain of the position, he said.

GW Plans for
Iran School Halted

GW plans to set up a school of management in Iran have been temporarily dashed by a Harvard University study which recommends that the Iranian government concentrate its efforts on expanding education at its own Reza Shah the Great University.

The Harvard study was begun as the result of an Iranian decision to reassess its needs in higher education. In July, 1974 GW had signed a broadbased agreement with the Iranian Ministry of Science and Higher Education to help improve postgraduate education in Iran and provide educational programs for Iranian students in Washington.

Last August, Iran had tentatively agreed to a fall 1975 opening of GW's school of management. The government had originally requested that GW establish a temporary



Lloyd Elliott

Iran deal off
school of management in fall of 1974, but GW told them it would be impossible to recruit professors in time, so the later date was agreed upon. In the meantime, Iran commissioned the study.

The Iranian government, according to Dr. Philip D. Grub who had been working on the agreement since its inception, has appointed a second commission to review the country's management needs. The commission is expected to complete its work sometime this summer, and it would not be until then when Iran may ask GW for assistance.

Indictment of
GW Trustee Unlikely
Two Virginia citizens attempting

for over two years to expose alleged 1972 campaign contribution irregularities by Washington builder Charles E. Smith, a GW trustee, testified before the Watergate Grand Jury on June 12, but this third and last grand jury was dismissed July 7 without handing down any more indictments.

Julian C. Holmes and Arlyn Unzicker testified before the grand jury for about two hours June 12 "to lay out the whole thing," according to Unzicker. The government physicists, along with housewife Marion Agnew, contend that contributions of over \$35,000 made by Smith, his son and his son-in-law to the Committee to Re-Elect the President violated 1972 campaign laws prohibiting presidential contributions by anyone who contracts with the government to supply materials, supplies or equipment.

The Charles E. Smith Company, of which Smith, his son and son-in-law are officers, rents over \$13-million a year of office space to the government.

Smith's attorney, Charles Jay Pizer, maintains that the statute never mentions the word "leasing," and thus is not applicable to his client. Smith has consistently denied any wrongdoing in the matter.

Further investigation of the matter is viewed unlikely by Justice Department officials.

Refund Given
For "Junk" Course

A settlement has been reached in the case of former GW students Veronika Nicolas and Betty Clemmer, who earlier threatened to sue the University for tuition refunds for a course Nicolas called "pure junk."

According to Clemmer, the Continuing Education for Women Center (CEW) of the College of General Studies changed the terms of its contracts for all CEW programs to call for payment by semester instead of in one lump sum, and made retroactive payments to both Nicolas and Clemmer.

Nicolas charged in May that the landscape architect assistant program given by CEW did not properly train students for jobs. Nicolas went to Small Claims Court, where GW won a motion to have the case transferred to D.C. Superior Court.

In June, Nicolas began negotiations with the University to settle out of court. Clemmer met with University comptroller Frederick J. Naramore to request a refund. According to Clemmer, the administration ordered CEW to change its contract terms.

CEW program director Margaret James had no comment.

Smith Center
Opening Delayed

The opening of the Charles E. Smith Athletic Center has been delayed once again. Originally, scheduled to be completed in June, strikes by roofers, equipment operators, and other trade unions will delay its opening until late October or early November, according to Sports-Information Director Doug Gould.

The Dept. of Romance
Languages & Literatures

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Fourth Floor Monroe Hall
3:00 PM to 5:00 PM

Housing Causes Headaches

HOUSING, from p. 1

a place to live may scan several loose-leaf binders in the office filled with notices of vacancies, roommate requests and room and board in exchange for service offers. There is also a bulletin board outside the office which has housing information.

After finding a couple of leads, students may use two free phones in the office to get more information about a notice. Sometimes, students call apartment houses, whether there was a vacancy notice or not. And while the scanning and the jotting go on, Lauren Lazar, a GW student in charge of the whole operation, seems to have a watchful eye over everyone.

"It's just a lot of fun," said Lazar, who was hired for the position last May and has been working for most of the summer. "It really isn't work. I've had a chance to meet an awful lot of students."

Lazar mingles throughout the office giving tips on what to look out for and what sounds like a good deal. When she came up to Seth Cohen, a Long Island native who had been apartment hunting for months, he seemed desperate.

"What do you want me to do," asked Lazar.

"I want a house, a townhouse, anything."

"Okay," she replied, "let's go get a paper and if you see something you like, grab it. They really go fast."

A Georgetown University student walked in, looking confused, and presented his problem to Lazar. "I'm looking for a one bedroom for myself and my girlfriend...and we don't want to say we're married."

"That's going to be tough," replied Lazar who then asked the student several questions about financial arrangements, later concluding, "They [landlords] are really concerned with only getting the money."

There is no Washington law prohibiting cohabitation but regulations govern the number of people in an apartment in relation to the size of the bedrooms and living rooms, according to D.C. PIRG member Bob Fisher.

Meanwhile, a freshman from New Jersey really had a problem. She had accepted just two weeks ago, and, with all the dormitories completely filled, had to find an apartment. Lauren Lazar comes to the rescue. "Go find a place first...don't worry about being stuck without a roommate. There are millions of people looking for roommates."

"But are they freshmen?" asked the girl's mother.

"No, they're not," said Lazar.

GW Housing Director Ann Webster feels that the school is providing a service with the new off-campus office and that "we did reasonably well. We have made mistakes but it's a first effort and that's to be expected," said Webster.

She didn't comment on what the mistakes were, but added that at the end of September when the office closes, an evaluation of the entire service will be made to determine the feasibility of continuing it at the beginning of the Spring semester.

Because of problems with checking identification, Webster hasn't even tried to stop students from other universities seeking housing information. However, she resents non-students "who come in and take advantage of students. But there is little I can do about it."

Lazar promoted the service largely by placing ads in the classified section of the *Washington Post*.

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Delegates Begin Convention Work

by Joye Brown
News Editor

After a summer of relative inactivity, delegates to the constitutional convention are scheduled to again continue work on the document that could provide for student government at GW.

At the end of last April, the delegates had voted to allow those members willing to continue convention work through the summer by meeting as a committee of the whole. In committee of the whole, the convention is released from the requirement of establishing quorums for conducting business.

At that time, there was no estimate of how many of the 42 delegates would be in the area over the summer, although most said they would be going home for at least part of the time.

Attendance at the summer sessions was minimal, with no more than a few delegates at any single meeting. Even after a schedule of all eight meeting dates and times was mailed to the delegates, most sessions were cancelled because no more than three delegates attended.

Four delegates meeting in committee of the whole did pass a revised preamble to the constitution on May 17. They will recommend that the entire convention accept the measure.



John Denick
finished by the end of fall

Tuesday, Sept. 2 is the last scheduled committee of the whole meeting, and the first full convention session is slated for Sept. 12.

When the convention meets in full session it will be minus several original delegates who have either graduated or resigned. At the close of last spring semester the credentials committee had interviewed and selected three students to fill some of the vacancies. Not all spots were filled, however, in order to allow this year's freshmen the opportunity to join the convention, and the three already selected still must be approved by the full body.

However, there may be additional spots left open after the first full session. Three delegates told the *Hatchet* that they would resign or had strongly considered resigning from the convention. "This year I want to get in on more activities, and last year I spent so much time [with the convention] that my grades took a dive," one delegate said.

The convention still expects to have its work completed by the end of this semester, according to chairman John Denick in a written statement. "The constitutional convention still has many important matters to consider, but I believe it can and must finish its work by the end of the semester," he said.

GW Medical Students Fight Higher Tuition

MED SCHOOL, from p. 1

Epstein labeled the effects of the tuition increase as disastrous. He pointed out that one effect will be a sharp increase in doctor's fees in the near future. Another is an increase in the number of students entering primary-care medicine or special fields because of the higher fees charged by doctors who specialize as opposed to general practitioners.

Legal counsel for the medical students is Thomas P. Meehan of the law firm of Kuder, Sherman, Fox & Meehan, P.C. In order to pay for a lawyer, Epstein said that each individual in the medical school was asked to contribute \$100, "but the average has been about \$50 or \$60," he added.

So far, TAX has the support of about 250 students and has raised about \$12,000 to pay for legal expenses. Epstein anticipates more support with the opening of school.

Before taking the case to court, Epstein said that the students tried various avenues to try and get the tuition costs down. TAC was formed a month before the end of classes last semester, but the matter had been discussed by the student council since last February.

Epstein said that many students are now having to "claw the money through" to pay this year's tuition. As for himself, Epstein had a chance of attending a less expensive medical school and "wouldn't have gone to GW if I'd known of the increases." He continued, "Most of us are really stretching the pocketbook."

TAC is hoping to go to court and get a decision by mid-February, said Epstein. If the suit is successful, money paid for tuition to cover the increase will be given back to the students retroactively.

Between that time and now, TAC will continue to elicit support from the incoming freshman class as well as other Medical School students. Epstein said TAC may also consider rallying support from GW undergraduates.

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ISS Political Controversy At Stalemate

Campus Wrap-Up

New Director

Elaine Reuben, formerly with the Department of English at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, has been appointed the first full-time director of the Women Studies Program at GW.

A graduate of Brandeis and Stanford Universities, Dr. Reuben has taught at the University of Massachusetts at Boston, the University of Utah, Stanford University and the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

The Women Studies Program currently includes more than 100 Masters degree candidates in a 36 hour interdisciplinary curriculum.

This and That

Effective Sept. 2, students wishing to buy more than two transcripts will be charged only 50 cents for each additional transcript ordered at the same time. The first two transcripts will cost \$2.00 each...the *GW Times* and the *Hatchet* have won national awards for excellence in journalism for 1975.

ISS, from p. 1
decision, however, ruling that the Student Court had no jurisdiction over non-disciplinary cases.

The executive committee passed a second political resolution just before the Appeals Committee's decision came through.

Candidates from both sides and the middle ran in the elections last April: Farooqi representing the politicization bloc, ISS member Costas Alexis representing anti-resolution members, and George Georgiou, a self-described moderate who said last April that he believed

the ISS should be both political and social.

Official election results were not available, but Farooqi estimated that he had received 88 votes, Alexis had received 58, and Georgiou had received 45.

"The results of the elections bear out that we do represent a majority of the ISS," said Farooqi yesterday. Asked whether he and the executive committee planned any more political resolutions, he said the executive committee was "closely watching developments, particularly in Portugal and South Africa," but said he

doubted any political resolutions would be passed "unless something really important happens."

"What I really intend to do is concentrate on other things which were neglected this year" because of the controversy over the resolutions, he added.

Farooqi and his opponents disagree on how much support there is for him in the ISS. Both Farooqi and Rosenheck claim the 48 votes for Georgiou as part of their mandate, describing him variously as pro- and anti-resolution. Alexis believes he would have won had Georgiou not run. Georgiou was unavailable for comment.

They also disagree on the opinions of the executive committee. Rosenheck describes the committee as evenly divided between the pro- and anti-resolutionists, and opinion echoed by International Students advisor Ray Clements. Farooqi claims a majority of anti-resolutionists on the committee.

Rosenheck said that if political action on the part of the executive committee continued, members opposing politicization might break off and form a splinter group, possibly petitioning for use of the ISS facilities, because the University "needs a non-political, open ISS."

Farooqi, however, feels that there will not be "as much fuss and controversy as last year" over political activity, and many students interviewed at ISS headquarters this week agreed that the resolutions are a dead issue.

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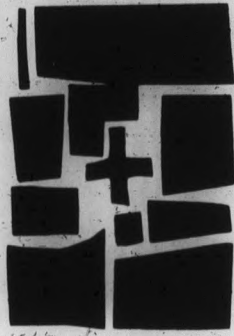
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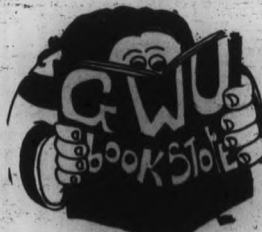


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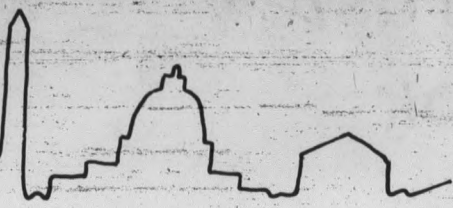
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Citysketch

The Hatchet
Magazine

Settling Down At College



Welcome to GW. You probably already know that college is different from high school, but you should also know that GW is different from most conceptions of college. Two major factors, location and the students themselves, make GW different from most self-contained "campus" universities.

Being in the center of Washington, GW lacks the greenery and attractive, ivy-covered buildings of Harvard, Yale or even the University of Maryland. In fact, it's possible to drive right through the campus without ever knowing you've been there.

But that's the beauty of it. Most "campus" colleges are insular, isolated from non-academic people and places. At GW, however, the entire city is your campus. This has advantages and drawbacks—which can be difficult to separate.

If you talk to people about why they came to school here, you'll get many different answers, but most of them will relate to the school's location, and not its academic reputation. While GW is not a bad school, especially in the social sciences, few can deny that its primary appeal is that it is in the nation's capital, a few blocks from the White House, a short ride from the Capitol. And then there is the appeal of Washington itself, an exciting, yet liveable city.

The academic and non-academic distractions offered by Washington are many, and after awhile many students find that classes become secondary to work experience on the Hill or federal agencies; the entertainment and cultural diversions of the city; campus activities; or sex, drinking and pot.

The 15,000 enrolled here make GW officially a "large university," but at times you'd never know it. First of all, 10,000 are graduate students, many of whom attend only at night or part-time. Of the approximately 5,000 undergraduates, only about 1,800 are "resident students" in the dormitories. The rest live in apartments around the campus and homes throughout the city and the two adjoining states. Many students in the College of General Studies never set foot on campus.

So although GW is a large, urban university, students are likely to end up seeing the same faces over and over, especially once they pick a major program and if they live in dorms.

"Campus life" tends to be deemphasized. (see WELCOME, p. 10)

GW Guide To Getting What You Need

Like just about any university, GW provides its students with the usual student services—libraries, recreation, health and security services—in varying degrees of quantity and quality. These are often supplemented by the sometimes unique offerings of the capital city.

One major focus of student services on campus is the **Student Center** (800 21st St.), a five-year-old monolith which you may as well use, since you are paying its mortgage through the mandatory Center fee collected at registration. The building opens at 7 a.m. Monday through Friday and at 8 a.m. on weekdays, and stays open until midnight Sunday through Thursday and until 2 a.m. Fridays and Saturdays.

The Center contains the Bookstore, contract and cash cafeterias, offices of student organizations, game rooms, a fifth-floor Rathskellar, a bowling alley and miscellaneous study, conference and social lounges, including a typing room which (unlike those in the University Library) is equipped with typewriters.

The **Information Desk** on the ground floor of the Center sells copies of the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post* and the less celebrated but still worthwhile *Washington Star*. The Information Desk also provides literature on campus events; oversees the rides, for sale and housing bulletin boards; sells tickets to University events; rents lockers and provides a Xeroxing ser-

vice for students (5 cents a copy, uneven quality). The Information Desk also has a file of exams for most courses.

If you need a quiet place to study, your best bet is one of the study rooms at the Center or one of the University libraries.

The **University Library** (2130 H Street) is only two years old; its collection is a bit skimpy but the building has plenty of read-

This special section of the *Hatchet's* new, bimonthly magazine, *Citysketch*, is a guide to GW and its surroundings for freshmen, transfer students and newly arrived graduate students. The *Hatchet* editorial staff has put together its combined experience as GW students to try to answer most of the questions students new to the university and the city have. Included are guides to restaurants, shopping, student services, entertainment and sports. We also hope to give a better understanding of the

university and the city in which it was located with articles on transportation, and city and campus government. It is by no means a comprehensive guide, but it should be enough to get you started in orienting yourself to George Washington University and Washington, D.C.

Regular editions of *Citysketch* will be devoted to people, places and events of interest to the GW community in and around the Washington area. The next issue of the magazine will appear September 11.

ing rooms, study carrels and group study rooms. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to midnight Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday and 1 p.m. to midnight Sunday. The library also has a telephone reference service (676-6047).

The smaller **Law** (716 20th St.) and **Medical** (23rd and I St.) **School libraries** are also good for serious studying. Carrels on the three basement levels of the Law Library are grim but silent, and it is possible to stay there all night. The Medical Library has a number of semi-enclosed carrels and fully enclosed study rooms.

For group study, the University and Medical School libraries have special rooms, which are often filled. If they are, try to find an unlocked, empty conference room on the fourth floor of the Center.

Empty classrooms are usually available, although you run the risk of being thrown out of them by a class sooner or later. The emptiest ones during the day are in the

(see SERVICES, p. 14)

Food For Every Taste And Pocketbook

Like most large cities, Washington is filled with good restaurants in all price ranges to serve all palates. Eating out regularly is an expensive proposition, though, so we regretfully recommend that unless you cook regularly you subscribe to a Macke meal plan. But for when you want a snack, or your parents come to town, or your own or Macke's cooking gets you down, here is a list of some restaurants in the GW area.

The official GW eating places, all Macke-run, are uniformly poor. The Student Center's first floor cafeteria (21st and H Sts.) serves breakfast, lunch and dinner. Meals there are of slightly better quality than those served in Macke's contract cafeterias, and prices are somewhat lower than those of the K Street cafeterias which cater to the more affluent lunchtime crowd of office workers.

Also located in the Center is the Rathskeller, which claims to be the world's only fifth floor beer cellar and specializes in greasy hamburgers, runny pizzas and watery beer. The atmosphere is pleasant, though, and entertainment of variable quality is sometimes presented.

Macke vending machines are scattered all over the campus. There are enough machines to get a full meal out of on the ground floor of the Center, Thurston Hall (19th and F Sts.) and the second-floor student lounge of Ross Hall (23rd and I Sts.), but it should be emphasized that these are last resorts.

The University Club, which has a fairly good reputation, also has a rather obscure policy about membership for students. If interested, the University Club is on the third floor of the Center.

For plastic fast-food freaks, the nearest McDonald's is located at 19th and K Sts. Adventurous people should visit (preferably in a sizeable group) the McDonald's at 15th and New York Avenue about 11 p.m. some night—it's like no McDonald's you've ever seen.

Closer to campus, Bon Appetit (21st and I Sts.) serves subs, hot sandwiches and hamburgers with assorted garnishings; their hamburgers especially are much thicker and immeasurably tastier than those of the nationally-franchised chains. Bon Appetit has a delivery service to points around the campus.

Blimpie's, based on Wisconsin Avenue in Georgetown, has expanded its delivery service from "dorms only" to much of the area surrounding GW. Subs, deli-style sandwiches and "gourmet" wine and cheese are delivered quickly, usually in under an hour. Try to get a bunch of friends to order with you and split up the delivery charge. Look for the fliers.

The World Buttery, (714 18th St.), jazzed-up and barely recognizable as a White To-

wer, serves good breakfasts, lunches and dinners at reasonable prices. It's open on weekends and until midnight on week nights. Only a short walk from Thurston and Mitchell.

Leo's GW Delicatessen (2133 G St.) offers only carryout service, with simple sandwiches, most for well under \$1. Leo's also stocks a wide variety of snacks and soft drinks. Down the street, Quigley's (21st and G Sts.) has a lunch counter but is best known for its pinball machines. And Bur-Bee-Chick (2006 I St.) should best remain unknown.

Further afield, Hungry Herman's (20th and M Sts.) is a good, reasonable fast-food restaurant that serves just about everything. It also has pinball machines and a bar.

Especially in this area of Washington (where upper downtown overlaps with the tourist area which overlaps with large federal government offices), cafeterias, serving large crowds quickly at moderate prices, are prevalent.

Most large government buildings have cafeterias operated by Government Services, Inc. (GSI), which serve breakfasts and lunches which are both surprisingly good and surprisingly reasonable (probably since most price changes must be approved by the government). The Civil Service Commission (1900 E St.), the General Services Administration (19th and F Sts.) and the Department of the Interior (18th and E Sts.) to name a few, all have cafeterias.

Since the State Department bombing last year, however, security in government buildings has been tightened and many request a government identification card as the price of admittance. Cards from any congressional or executive job will get you into most buildings.

Private cafeterias which are moderately priced and several cuts above Macke include Longworth Cafeteria (1800 G St.) and All States Cafeteria (1750 Pennsylvania Ave.). For a change in atmosphere—a weird mixture of tourists, little old ladies and religious plaques—and a very cheap meal, try Sholl's Colonial Cafeteria (1032 Connecticut Ave., near K St.).

Cafeterias and other quick food places line K Street and its surrounding arteries from about 21st Street on down; many of these are higher priced and serve only lunch.

For delicatessen fanciers, Goldberg's, a branch of the Baltimore-based chain, opened a few months ago at 20th and K Sts. Despite the cafeteria service and McDonald's-type atmosphere, Goldberg's is one of the few places around Washington where the deli meats rival the real thing back in New York.



Another delicatessen-style restaurant is Kay's Sandwich Shoppe (1733 G St.). Kay's is slightly higher-priced than Goldberg's, but the menu is more varied and the service and ambience better.

For a different type of delicatessen sandwich, try Boeeymonger's (3265 Prospect Street, in Georgetown just above Wisconsin Avenue and well worth the walk). Run in an inelegant storefront, Boeeymonger's sells big sandwiches, both traditional and their own creations which incorporate avocados, mushrooms and nuts, among other ingredients.

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (just a few blocks down F Street and Virginia Avenue) has a trio of restaurants at varying prices, the Promenade Cafeteria is expensive as cafeterias go, and the food does not come up to the prices. But the Promenade is without a doubt one of the most elegant cafeterias in Washington. Go once, anyway, for lunch or dinner on a nice day so you can sit on the terrace. Avoid matinee days (usually Wednesdays and Saturdays).

The Galley, a small dining room served by the Promenade's kitchens, is somewhat more expensive but said to be better than the cafeteria. You do miss the view of Washington, though. La Grande Scene, the Kennedy Center's flagship restaurant, serves expensive French cuisine which never seems to satisfy Washington's restaurant reviewers.

Washington is full of good, more substantial restaurants. Adam's Rib (21st and I Sts.) serves excellent steak and seafood dishes. Other popular steak places include Blackie's House of Beef (22nd and M Sts.), Blackie's Jr. (709 18th St.) and Emerson's,

Ltd. (1511 K St.). Emerson's and Blackie's serve varying combinations of unlimited salad, bread, beer and Pepsi, and sometimes special offers appear in the Hatchet or the Washington Post. Watch for ads.

Good Italian food can be found at Gusti's (19th and M St.), Marrocco's (1913 Pennsylvania Ave.), Luigi's (1132 19th St.), Trieste (2138 1/2 Pennsylvania Ave.) and Mama Bellosi's (916 19th St.). The Astor (1813 M St.) specializes in moderately priced Greek cuisine.

The Red Lion (2024 I St.) and Mr. Henry's (2134 Pennsylvania Ave.) are two good night spots around the campus, which are both open for lunch. The Red Lion serves mainly delicatessen style sandwiches; Mr. Henry's also serves hamburgers. Both are reasonably priced.

Good night spots abound in Georgetown, along with good restaurants. Most, however, are expensive. Tried and true favorites include Clyde's (3236 M St.) with its bar and restaurants (including omelette and garden rooms); Paramount Steak House (1227 Wisconsin Ave.) for good inexpensive steak dinners; Maison des Crepes (1305 Wisconsin Ave.), which despite its poisonously "authentic" atmosphere serves interesting crepe dishes and good onion soup and pastry; and Cafe de Paris (3056 M St.), which serves good light French meals and excellent pastries.

Georgetown's fast food places worth noting include Blimpie's, Ikaros (3130 M St.) for pizza and Italian and Greek sandwiches, Crumpets (1259 Wisconsin Ave.) for ice cream and pastries, and Swenson's (across from Crumpets) for some of the best ice cream in Washington.

—Mark Toor

D.C. Government Is An Intricate Maze

When one thinks of Washington, D.C. what usually comes to mind? The nation's capital, the Washington monument, the White House and a city filled with upper-echelon government bureaucrats, right? Well, D.C. means more to a great many people than just a federal city.

Washington has a population of 756,510, over 70 per cent of which is black. Washingtonians work in private industry as well as government, and surprisingly the federal government is not the largest employer in the city. Many city residents are employed by the District government, and many more job opportunities have opened up since Congress gave D.C. Home Rule in 1973.

City government in Washington, like city government in any other urban center, is complicated by a large bureaucracy. But D.C. has some unique problems all its own.

Before the Home Rule measure passed the Congress, the District has had several types of government. At one time the city was run by federally-appointed commission-

ers, and later by a federally-appointed mayor and city council. It was then, and to a large extent is now, a federal jurisdiction controlled by Congress. For several years, the House District Committee blocked home rule even after it had been endorsed by the Senate and the President.

When the measure finally passed in 1973, it was hailed by its proponents as a major step towards political sovereignty for the District. It was also severely criticized, because many citizens felt it was a weak measure which did not really help the city.

Congress still controls the city's purse strings, as all budget allocations must be approved by the House District Committee. Also, when the City Council passes a law, Congress can kill it.

Once the City Council passes legislation, the mayor either signs or vetoes it. If it is vetoed, the council can override the veto. All District bills must be signed by the President, and he has the option to disapprove them. If the bill gets by the President, it

becomes law within 30 days, but Congress can still draft a resolution to kill the measure.

If that sounds confusing consider that, in addition, Congress can rewrite a bill designed specifically for the District or simply void City Council legislation by refusing to appropriate funds to enact it.

Congress is presently monitoring the progress of home rule. Since District residents overwhelmingly voted to accept the home rule charter in a referendum, Congress has done little tampering in District affairs. Yet, according to a legislative aide to Rep. Walter Fauntroy (D.-D.C.), Congress can revoke home rule within five years of passage.

The District government consists of an elected mayor and City Council. The mayor is elected to a four-year term, with half the City Council elected every two years. The council chairman and four council members are elected at-large, the remaining eight members are chosen from the eight city wards.

With home rule, the city government can pass legislation specifically for the District. The city council may not, under home rule, tax federal property, make loans for private enterprise, tax personal income of non-city residents, or change any D.C. criminal law before January 1, 1977.

If District citizens have a complaint against government, they can write their congressman. However, Rep. Fauntroy is a non-voting delegate in the House of Representatives and the District has no Senators. Fauntroy has introduced legislation in the House calling for full voter representation for the District.

Fauntroy said Washingtonians are being subjected to the same indignity as our American forefathers—taxation without representation. Fauntroy also feels that with full Congressional representation, the District and its residents will receive respect equal to that given to the states and give local government greater autonomy.

—Jackie Jones

Where To Get It, How & Why

Buying What You Want—Sensibly

There's no getting around it—shopping in the downtown area for sundries, school supplies, liquor, records, books and a host of other items will become a necessity for almost all GW students living on or near "campus." And with retail prices reaching inflationary heights—even with the recession—careful shopping should be the watchword when buying *anything*.

A few days of browsing the area's shops will tell you that sales and discount houses are few and far between. But don't be downcast yet. There are a few ways of beating the system. Just be sure to tell your friends where you heard it:

Sundries

Avoid the privately owned and operated drug stores. Because of their small size, these establishments cannot take advantage of wholesale buying in enormous quantities and usually have to charge higher prices than chain stores. Concentrate your shopping at People's, Dart Drug and Drug Fair. While these huge chains don't give away their products, there is a greater likelihood of finding cheaper merchandise.

When possible, leave the city and do your shopping in the suburbs where there is such a thing as a discount store. And when you do buy sundries, be sure to stock up when the prices are low. Drugstores often have "2 for the price of 1" sales.

The chances are that you'll be at GW for at least a year, and even if you're not, you will need toothpaste and deodorant for the rest of your life. So don't be afraid to purchase the "family size," which is generally cheaper per ounce.

Of course, if a store in your hometown offers considerable savings for sundry goods, buy there. You might have to lug an extra bag from home after the holidays, but the savings will make the effort worth it.

School Supplies

Every college student can remember those days back home down at the corner drug store in September when the year's pencils, loose leaf paper and notebook were selected. Well, Virginia, college is no different.

Prices for paper, pens and assorted other "goodies" are generally cheaper in the chain drug stores. Unless you are interested in having notebooks with GW insignia, try to stay away from the University Bookstore because prices are quite high.

Also, don't buy your notebooks until the first week of classes. Some courses will rarely call for notetaking and others will necessitate more than one notebook. Get an idea from the first or second lecture and plan accordingly. College students have a habit of buying a large notebook for each class and later regretting the extra expense.

Liquor

The legal age for purchasing wine and beer in the District is 18 while the minimum age for hard stuff is 21. The application of this law varies, depending on the liquor store and the bar, but few college age people are really checked. Many of the chain drug stores and supermarkets in the suburbs (rarely in the District) sell beer and wine, and, on occasion, they are placed on special. The legal age for beer in Virginia is 18, and 21 for wine and hard liquor. Maryland's age requirement is 18 for wine and beer, 21 for hard liquor.

Records and Books

There is no such thing as Sam Goody's in the nation's capital so try to buy your albums and tapes somewhere else. However, if you are interested in an album and can't wait until vacation time, try Record and Tape Ltd. (19th and L Sts.) for about the best prices and the largest selection, or Orpheus Discount Records and Gary's Discount Records, both on Connecticut Ave. near K St., also offer considerable savings. There is a non-profit community record store called Bread and Roses (1724 20th St.)

but the selection is limited and so is the savings. All in all, count on recently released albums costing at least \$4.50 no matter where you go.

In all probability, you will have little time for reading books other than textbooks, but should you care to venture out in search of a best seller, try Discount Books on Connecticut Ave. It is one of the few stores in town to offer discounts and the selection is tremendous. Other stores to note are Brentano's (1326 F St.), Sidney Kramer Books (1722 H St.) and the Savile Book Shop (3236 P St. in Georgetown). All these stores have a wide variety of books and if they don't have the one you're interested in, they will order it, frequently at no additional cost.

Georgetown

Georgetown, loosely defined as the area surrounding Wisconsin Ave. between R and M Streets, has many fascinating shops and boutiques, most of which are limited in stock and extremely expensive. You can usually get a good deal of quality merchandise if you know exactly what you are looking for and have plenty of money to spend. Especially worth noting are Georgetown's many fine clothing stores. For the average GW student, however, the best way to appreciate Georgetown without going broke is to wander around on a Saturday night or a Sunday afternoon and window shop. You can't beat the price.

—Mark Lacter

DRUG STORE COMPARISON SHOPPING

	Save-More Drugs	Washington Circle	People's	Drug Fair
4 oz. Right Guard	\$1.09	\$1.29	.99	.78 (special)
6 1/2 oz. Rise shaving cream	.99	\$1.17	.89	.81
20 oz. Tide	.69	.76	.79	.69
Small size dial soap	.29	.35	NA	.36
50 Tablets Bayer Aspirin	.89	.94	NA	.77
11 oz. Johnson's Baby Shampoo	\$2.39	\$2.29	\$1.69	\$1.89
3 oz. Gleam toothpaste	.76	.85	.69	NA

NA - not available

GROCERY STORE COMPARISON SHOPPING

	Safeway	Townhouse	GW Federal	Washington Circle
15 oz. oreos	.89	.89	.89	\$1.05
9 oz. French's Mustard	.25 (special)	.31	.33	.37
8 oz. Taster's Choice	\$2.89 (special)	\$3.29	NA	NA
46 fl. oz. Hawaiian Punch	.63	.73	.69	.77
14 oz. Kraft Macaroni and Cheese	.71	.75	.75	.85
Dial Soap	.27	.29	NA	.27

NA - not available

How To Shop For Food And Still Afford Rent

It only takes a few days of grocery shopping in the downtown Washington area to realize just how expensive food is. In fact, government surveys have consistently ranked the nation's capital as being one of the most expensive cities in which to live. With this in mind, buying a week's groceries can be a most formidable task on a limited budget.

The simplest solution to the problem, of course, is to purchase a Macke meal card for the semester. However, for those fortunate enough to have the meal plan as only an option and not a requirement of dorm living, there are other, more appetizing methods of cutting down your food bill. Many of the following suggestions are not new, but considering that some students are having to examine supermarket cash register tape for the first time, reminders are in order:

•**Eat simply:** Washington has a plethora of fine restaurants just waiting to serve you so there is no point in buying expensive and extravagant items for your own cooking. Fresh vegetables, cheap but clean meat, and dairy products are generally the best bet. Avoid steaks—wait until some well-off, influential, politician asks you to dinner at Rive Gauche. THEN STUFF YOUR-SELF!

•**Watch for specials—**Wednesday's *Washington Star* and Thursday's *Washington Post* have extensive food sections and there are always supermarket specials. Some

of the savings can be quite substantial so don't be afraid to stock up. And don't be afraid to save coupons either.

•**Leave town—**Like many other cities, downtown prices are vastly higher than in the suburbs. In the GW vicinity, Safeway has cornered the market and other than going to a private store, you have little choice (more on actual stores later). But once you enter Virginia and Maryland, things change. Prices drop. If you don't have a car, find someone who does and quickly become his friend. By setting a mutual date each week to venture out into suburbia to do a week's food buying, substantial savings are possible.

Try not to buy in small amounts—by buying enough food for a week, there is less likelihood of overbuying, overspending, and overeating.

•**Avoid convenience foods—**They are easier to make than *real* food but that is about the only advantage. In general terms, the canned or frozen food is bland, very expensive and sometimes unhealthy. For example, two pounds of premium ground beef will usually cost less than a frozen lasagne dinner. Besides, there is nothing more tasty than freshly cooked food and not some artificially colored and flavored imposter.

•**Avoid soft drinks—**Unless they are on special, a substantial amount of your food

budget can go for soda. It's not worth it. Try coffee (a beverage with which you will become familiar during final exam week, if not sooner) tea, milk or even water.

•**Try the co-ops—**There are a few in the Washington area and they offer considerable savings on fresh vegetables, dairy products and meats. Once again, the group shopping arrangements are advisable considering that most of the co-ops are out of the District. Stone Soup (1801 18th St.) is a popular one. Call 234-7665 for information.

•**Never buy food when hungry—**With a GW student's typical schedule this is often difficult, but surveys have proven that people will buy less when they are not experiencing hunger pangs.

And now, a look at the supermarkets and groceries in the area. Check hours of operation in the Student Handbook:

•**Safeway (2500 Virginia Ave. N.W.)** About the cheapest store near GW, it frequently offers specials along with a wide variety of vegetables, meats, dairy products, etc. While this store might be a little out of the way, it is a pleasant place to shop. And occasionally, you might run into a celebrity wandering the aisles with a shopping cart searching for some nice ripe tomatoes.

•**Safeway Townhouse (20th and L Sts. and 812 18th St.)** Don't mistake these convenience type stores with the real Safeway. Prices are usually higher. The 21st Street store is the largest of the two, offering a considerable variety. But prices are high, the store is often crowded (avoid 5-6 p.m. and lunch hours) and checks are difficult to cash.

•**Washington Circle Market (2153 Pennsylvania Ave.)** One of the many small groceries around GW. Prices are very high, with some items costing 30 cents or more than the Watergate Safeway. However, they do have a large variety of fruits and vegetables—and a wine selection, which the Safeway stores don't have.

•**GW Federal (2430 Pennsylvania Ave.)** The best of the small groceries. Occasional specials can amount to considerable savings and checks are cashed with a GW I.D. The store is open every night except Sunday and has a wide selection of items. Generally, prices are competitive with Safeway.

There are several small stores in the area which offer limited selections at inflated prices. These are good places for grabbing a can or two of something, but don't depend on them for any serious shopping.

Now that you know all the secrets to successful food buying, grab a cart and get going...good luck.

—Mark Lacter

Getting Around In The Capital

Because it is in the middle of the city, GW is a virtual transportation mecca, providing easy access to buses and cabs. However, the area also attracts scores of cars, which must compete for scarce parking spaces.

The easiest, most convenient and inexpensive way to get around is walking. If anything, walking guarantees you won't have to chain your feet to a lamp post or leave them in the care of a parking attendant—your feet you can take anywhere. GW is walking distance from almost any type of shopping or entertainment you might wish, and it is just a few blocks away from K Street, the City's major business district.

However, there will undoubtedly come a time when your travels will take you far beyond the perimeters of the university and its immediate area. For those times the city provides both buses and taxicabs.

Buses in the center of the city run frequently during both rush and regular day-time hours. After midnight, metrobus has a night owl service until 3 a.m., when buses still run, but very far apart.

The number 30 buses which run on Pennsylvania Avenue will take you downtown into the major shopping district, or beyond to the Capitol or Library of Congress. The number 80 buses run from the Kennedy Center and stop in front of Thurston Hall and the White House, and will take you through downtown into Northeast D.C. and the Catholic University area.

The Center ground floor information desk has a complete bus schedule, or you can call Metrobus at 637-2437 for information. Don't be too discouraged if there is a bit of a

wait before you can get through the lines, the operators are usually courteous and helpful. (If they aren't, call 637-1328; that's the complaint line.)

Presently it costs 40 cents to ride from any point in the city, and the transfers, which can be used twice, are free. You must have the exact fare. If you want to go across into Maryland or Virginia, there are slight additional zone rates which average some 5 cents a mile outside the District. But only worry about that for the next few days.

On September 1, bus rates will change, but the fare in the District will remain 40 cents at all times.

However, this will not be true for Maryland and Virginia. During peak rush hours, from 6:30 to 9 a.m. and 3:30 to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday except holidays, bus rates will be higher than at all other times. For exact price information call 637-1328 (see charts below).

Cabs in the city are among the cheapest and cleanest in the United States. The District is divided into nine zones (not to be confused with bus zones in any conceivable way), and the rate averages 85 cents a zone for a single fare.

Cabbies prefer picking up groups, with rates averaging out cheaper per person. For example, for a single person going to Capitol Hill it costs 85 cents; for three people the trip costs \$2.10, which averages out to 70 cents per person.

Cab zones vary in distance, with most of them concentrated in the downtown area. For example there are four zones in the downtown area, while all of far Northeast or Southeast is in one zone. If you cross a state

line, there is a charge per mile which varies.

There are also some important things to remember when getting cabs. First, learn the zone boundaries of any area you frequently travel. Standing on a certain side of the street can make the difference between a one zone or two zone charge.

Also, act as if you know where you are going, because some hackers may take you through extra zones to get more money. There is a zone map in the back of the cab which you can check.

Secondly, know your rights as a passenger. If the cab has no "on duty" sign or passenger, when he stops, he cannot refuse to pick you up. If you are a single passenger, you cannot be left behind for a group fare which may be standing down the street.

An empty cab cannot stop and ask you where you are going—get in and then tell

the driver. Once you are in he cannot refuse to take you to your destination, unless there is an "on call" or "off duty" in the window.

Cabbies legally cannot turn down fares, but frequently do. Do not hesitate to take the number and name of the cab and call the company to report the driver, the location and if possible the time of the infraction. The companies will give a driver so many warnings before he loses his hackers license.

The telephone directory lists the numbers of all cab companies, and for a nominal charge you can call a cab to pick you up—which may be easier than walking to Pennsylvania Avenue and trying to hail one. Capitol and Coastline cab companies are the best to call—at 546-2400 and 462-7300 respectively.

—Joye Brown

RUSH HOUR FARES effective September 1, 1975

D.C.	\$.40
Maryland	\$.50 for first two zones plus \$.15 per zone thereafter
between Md. and D.C.	\$.50 plus \$.25 to cross state line plus \$.15 per zone thereafter
Virginia	\$.50 plus \$.15 per zone
between Va. and D.C.	\$.50 plus \$.10 to cross zone bounding Rosslyn, the Pentagon, Crystal City and National Airport, plus \$.15 per zone thereafter

BASE DAY FARE (non-rush hours)

all trips within D.C., Maryland, and Virginia cost 40 cents plus 20 cents to cross a state line; no zone charges are levied during the base day.

D.C. TAXI RATE GUIDE

Zone Charge	Passenger Rate Per Person	Single Passenger Rate
1	\$.60	\$.85
2	.80	1.25
3	1.15	1.65
4	1.30	2.05
5	1.50	2.55
6	1.65	2.95
7	1.85	3.35
8	2.00	3.80

Life At The University Can Be Unforgettable

WELCOME, from p. 7

because of these factors. For most graduate students, the university is not the focus of their lives. Most undergraduates are lured away from campus activities as well as classes by the offerings of the city, or by apathy. Most efforts to program activities for "the student body" tend to fall flat simply because the student body is so diversified.

So don't try to restrict yourself to the campus. And don't believe those warnings

of your anxious mother not to wander below 18th Street or west of K Street—while common sense is advisable, most of the area from the White House and M Street over through the Mall area and up through Georgetown is relatively safe, even at night.

If you use GW and Washington in the right combinations, your college years can be unforgettable. If not, they can be unforgettable for a different reason.

—Joye Brown and Mark Toor

The Campus Isn't What It Used To Be

With the opening of the Charles E. Smith Athletic Center in October, the University will be one step nearer to completing the first phase of the Master Plan, which outlines campus development for the next thirty years.

The Master Plan, devised by an independent planning firm in 1962, consists of three phases of construction designed to "give the school a campus character and not just streets," according to the planners. The plan will establish a central core of academic facilities bounded by 21st, 22nd, H and G Streets, and calls for the construction of office buildings along the Pennsylvania Avenue boundary of the campus.

The current plan is the third one of its type, and was adopted, according to GW vice president and treasurer Charles E. Diehl, as a result of a comprehensive study "to determine the future needs and functions of all of the colleges and school programs," and because the purchase of land by the International Monetary Fund made existing plans obsolete.

But, although most of the construction called for under the first phase of the plan has been completed, the Master Plan has

met with opposition since its inception from both students and ad-hoc community groups, protesting the razing of many old townhouses in the area. Some have contended that many of the townhouses have historical significance while others wish to preserve the area as it is and not have Foggy Bottom turned into a maze of concrete.

An alternative to the Master Plan has been designed by GW's own Department of Urban and Regional Planning. Based on a number of studies made over the past few years, this plan would also strive to create more of a campus atmosphere, including more open spaces and less construction, and preserving many of the threatened townhouses.

The alternative plan proposes the closing to traffic of G Street between 20th and 21st Streets, 22nd Street between F and H Streets, 21st Street between F Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and H Street between 20th and 22nd Streets. These streets would be replaced by open spaces planted with shrubbery. But the Administration let it be known that it still plans to keep the Master Plan as its blueprint for campus development.

Completion of Phase One of the Master Plan will come with the construction of a

faculty office building on the site of the parking lot opposite the University Library on G Street. Buildings constructed so far are the student parking garage on 22nd and H Streets, the University Library, the Student Center, the Medical School and the Smith Center. No dates have been set for any further construction after the completion of the Smith Center.

Planned under Phase II is a fine arts building, to be built opposite the Center on the site of the motorcycle parking lot and the adjacent townhouses at 21st and H Streets.

The total cost of all the construction outlined by the Master Plan has not been released, and at this point is probably not known. The plan will provide, according to its designers, Marcou, O'Leary and Associates, as much green space as possible as well as greater accessibility to the campus from Pennsylvania Avenue.

To help achieve these goals, under the plan, I Street would be closed to traffic between 21st and 22nd Streets and replaced by a pedestrian mall complete with grass and shrubbery. The University is also planning to close I Street between 23rd and 24th Streets if given the go-ahead by the D.C. Board of Zoning Adjustments.

Another facet of the plan is the construction of additional office buildings along Pennsylvania Avenue which, like the existing Joseph Henry and Thomas Edison Buildings, would be leased to private businesses to provide revenue to the University. The value of the Pennsylvania Avenue property owned by GW is approximately \$1-million per square acre and the school cannot afford to just let the land sit. Rather, Diehl pointed out, renting buildings on the property would provide the school with a source of income which would help to keep tuition rates down. The University receives between \$400,000 and \$500,000 annually from renting the buildings it presently owns on Pennsylvania Avenue and \$250,000 on other rental properties.

The latest group to come out against the Master Plan is a number of GW students who call themselves the Committee on the Campus. The group has been advocating the adoption of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning's alternative plan and has also held seminars with University officials to discuss the provisions of the Master Plan. The committee hopes to make students aware of the two plans so that they might determine which is preferable.

—Jonathan Landay

Tennis anyone? D.C. is not all gray buildings and government bureaucrats. If one looks around, sportsmania can be found all over the city in nearly every form. The one thing (perhaps the only thing) Washington is without is a baseball team, but it's being worked on.

Football fans don't have to look far to see that the Washington Redskins nearly own the city. There are Redskins mugs, jackets, skull caps, bumper stickers and even a few cement mixers rolling through the city painted like footballs, bearing the maroon and gold team emblem. Unfortunately, Redskins tickets are next to impossible to get unless you've got contacts or you're willing to hang around RFK stadium and buy tickets from scalpers. If you manage to get a ticket legitimately, prices start at \$7.

Basketball buffs have it much easier finding tickets for Washington Bullets games—your problem is transportation. All Bullets home games take place at the Capital Centre in Largo, Maryland. Fringe parking with local bus service round-trip to the Centre is available to those fearful souls who refuse to tackle the Capital Beltway.

Sportsmania Abounds In Washington Area

Hockey fans may catch the Washington Capitals also at the Capital Centre.

If you get a boot out of soccer, the Washington Diplomats are based at RFK Stadium. With the exception of Pele's visit there, the crowds have been very small.

Sometimes one prefers a change from the professional scene. Fortunately, everyone can find something to suit his or her tastes. There are tennis courts, miniature golf, a regular 18-hole course, and boating (row boats and paddleboats) at Hains Point.

Bike paths are located all over the city, with several scenic paths through Rock Creek Park. The Park also provides hiking trails, tennis courts, the Nature Center and stables.

Campers will be delighted to know that D.C. is located near Greenbelt Park and the Shenandoah Mountains. The National Capital Parks Service and the D.C. Department of Recreation have lists available for various campsites, seasonal schedules and rates, if any.

For those who want an overall fitness program there are numerous health and beauty spas (i.e., three visits for \$15 or less) or a number of free visits to allow you to make up your mind if the spa is worthwhile. The YMCA and YWCA always have programs available in everything ranging from exercise classes to gymnastics.

In order to find out the how's, when's and where's, the yellow pages have complete listings. Both the Capital Centre and RFK

Stadium are listed in the front of the phone book, and Metrobus information for any and all transportation needs can be found there as well. Metrobus even mails free timetables and provides commuter service to suburban centers.

In October of this year, the Charles E. Smith Center, GW's sports arena, will be open for business. The Center has basketball courts, a swimming pool, handball courts and a workout room for gymnastics.

GW also has men's and women's tennis and crew teams, varsity basketball and baseball, soccer and a gymnastics squad. On the fifth floor of the Student Center there is a bowling alley, a billiards room, and a variety of pinball machines.

The intercollegiate program at the University also includes golf, wrestling, rifle, and cross country teams, with yoga, cheerleading, folkdancing, the Parachute Club, Rugby Club and Ski Club rounding out the list.

If you're not exhausted from reading this article, have fun and when the muscles ache remember your old friend Ben (Gay).

—Jackie Jones

Diversions Of All Kinds Surround GW

When you think about it, most people come to Washington D.C. just to look at buildings. Big white buildings. The White House. The Capitol. The Washington Monument. Tourists come here to see these buildings and to have their pictures taken in front of them. And there is certainly nothing wrong with that; Washington D.C. is mechanically, as well as symbolically, the backbone of our nation. However, many people tend to overlook Washington D.C. as one of the foremost cultural centers in the nation.

Students at GW have the good fortune to be living in a city where one can experience some of the finest presentations in film, theater and music. Of special interest for many are the world-famous museums for which Washington has made a home.

The entirely philanthropic purpose of this article is to provide the adventurous student with a general (but by no means complete) guide to the arts in the bustling bureaucratic metropolis known as the District of Columbia.

Theater

Many critics have argued that the modern John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts does not architecturally fit into the Washington D.C. environment. Culturally, however, it fits nicely and has certainly dominated the Washington Performing Arts scene.

The Eisenhower Theater in the Kennedy Center has continually drawn big crowds for its plays. With such stars as Jason Robards, Douglas Fairbanks, and Ingrid Bergman, it is no wonder why. Throughout the year, the Opera House in the Kennedy Center, usually offers the large scale musicals.

The Kennedy Center offers students a 10 to 50 per cent discount on most events. Student tickets must be bought in person, and buy them as soon as possible after tickets go on sale, as the supply is limited.

Even though President Lincoln was shot and killed at Ford's Theater (511 10th St. NW) chances are good it won't happen to you. The plays there are quite good, and if not good, at least professional. Like the Kennedy Center, Ford's Theater usually keeps each play for a limited engagement only. Therefore, there is a fairly quick turnover compared to some of the shows which seem to exist a

lifetime in New York City. A personal favorite of ours last year at Ford's Theater was *Give 'em Hell, Harry!* starring James Whitmore as the irrepressible Harry S. Truman.

The National Theater (1321 E St. NW) is also nearby. Although not as popular as it once was, the theater hits a winner every once in a while. Musicals and comedies seem to be the bill of fare as of late.

There are also various theater groups which do not have the broad appeal of a Kennedy Center or a Ford's Theater presentation. The most successful of these are the Folger Theater Group (201 East Capital St.) which presents a good deal of Shakespeare, and the Back Alley Theater (1365 Kennedy St. NW) which often offers some very inventive productions.

Concerts

The Kennedy Center also offers a wide variety of music and dance concerts. The Opera House brings in all the major dance companies such as *The Royal Ballet*. Leonard Bernstein premiered his *Mass* at the Opera House.

For music at the Kennedy Center there is the Concert Hall which presents anything from soft rock to classical music. The Concert Hall is also the home court for the National Symphony.

Another major outlet for concerts is the Capital Centre in

Largo, Maryland. The Centre, built just two years ago as a sports and entertainment complex, has held numerous large-scale, big-name rock acts such as Bob Dylan, The Who and George Harrison. The arena holds about 17,000 people, so you can forget about any intimacy. It's also a hassle to get there if you don't have a car.

Probably one of the best places to attend a rock concert is at nearby Constitution Hall (18th and D Streets NW). DAR holds less than half of what the Capital Centre does, and the acoustics are better. Anybody from Van Morrison to The Bee Gees has played here.

Lisner Auditorium part of the GW campus at 21st and H Sts., also features a wide variety of acts: some dance, some jazz, some classical and some rock. The best features of Lisner are that it's small and it's nearby. The worst part about the auditorium is that it is not geared to loud music—the room is too small to handle the hard rock sounds of today. Last year's *Hot Tuna* concert took five years off the lifetime of each spectator's eardrum.

If you love music but are short on cash, there are also a lot of inexpensive concerts you can attend. Concerts (mostly classical) are offered for free or almost free at the Library of Congress (1st and Independence Ave., SE) and at the

Smithsonian's Division of Performing Arts.

Nightclubs

For a more intimate evening, night clubs are an ideal place to hear good music and drink fine wine (or whatever). The Cellar Door (34th and M Sts. NW) is probably the most popular. Many fairly well known folk singers or small rock combos such as Muddy Waters, Roger McGuinn, and The Manhattan Transfer perform here.

Other nearby clubs which offer excellent but less known entertainers include Tom O'Foolery (2131 Pennsylvania Avenue) and Mr. Henry's Upstairs (601 Pennsylvania Avenue SE).

Film

You'll find all the latest flicks at many first-rate movie theaters in Washington, just check the daily listings in either the Washington Post or the Washington Star. Most first runs in the area are \$3.50 per

ticket. (Try the suburbs—it's usually cheaper.) However, certain theaters and galleries have repertoires or art films for a substantially lower price. The American Film Institute at the Kennedy Center, the Circle Theater (2105 Pennsylvania Avenue), and The Biograph (2819 M Street NW) are all repertory theaters. The Circle and the Biograph offer discount ticket books.

This is by no means a complete guide to the arts in Washington (don't forget to visit all the museums). For a complete going-out guide, check the Style section of the Washington Post every Friday. However, for prices, tickets, and performance times it's always best to call the box offices.

Also, the Program Board and the Student Activities Office print free handouts listing the events of the week or month.

—Walter Winnick

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Student Conduct Guidelines

The following is a reprint of a University publication, *The Student Conduct Guidebook*. Copies are available at the Office of the Vice-President for Student Affairs, 4th floor, Rice Hall.

PART I

RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The following rights and freedoms are set forth in the *Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities* adopted by the Board of Trustees in 1970. All rights are subject to the condition that their exercise conforms to federal and local law as well as University regulations.

A. Freedom of Expression

Student organizations and individual students are free to examine and discuss all questions of interest to them, to express opinions publicly and privately, and to support causes by orderly means.

B. Freedom from Discrimination

The University is opposed to discrimination based on race, color, creed, sex or national origin.

C. Right to Self-Government

Students have the right to form and democratically elect their governing bodies as a means to participate in discussion of issues and problems facing the academic community. The governing bodies will function as representatives of the student to the administration and faculty of the University. The electorate of a University-wide student government will consist of the entire student body.

D. Right to Assemble

Students have the right to assemble, to select speakers, and to discuss issues of their choice.

E. Freedom of Student Association

Students are free to organize and join organizations to promote their common and lawful interests.

F. Freedom of the Press

The student press and media will be free of censorship and advance approval of copy. Editors and managers of student publications or broadcast stations will be free from arbitrary suspension and removal because of student, faculty, administrative, or public disapproval of editorial policy or content. Only for proper and stated causes will editors and managers be subject to removal and then by orderly and prescribed procedures.

G. Freedom of Speech

Student organizations and individual students have the right to distribute pamphlets, collect names for petitions, and conduct orderly demonstrations provided these actions are not disruptive of normal University functions, or do not encompass the physical takeover or occupation of buildings, offices, classrooms, hallways, or other parts of buildings without authorization of the University.

PART II

THE UNIVERSITY JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The GWU Judicial System for Non-Academic Student Discipline was established in January, 1971 by the Board of Trustees and is based on fundamental rights and obligations defined for students as campus citizens in the *Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities*. The Judicial System defines specific ranges of sanctions for violations of University discipline regulations and provides a limited jurisdiction for adjudication of issues not involving a disciplinary violation. The System is composed of Special Courts, one trial body and two appellate bodies of all-campus jurisdiction, and a standing Committee on the Judicial System which supervises overall policy.

Special Courts

Hearing bodies of limited jurisdiction are established by the Faculty Senate at the recommendation of the Committee on the Judicial System. Currently such bodies include a Residence Hall Judicial Board for each dormitory and a Traffic Court composed of five students. Appeals from Special Courts are to the Student Court.

Student Court

The Student Court is composed of five students and a non-voting Law Advisor, who is a law professor. In addition to hearing appeals from Special Courts, it has original jurisdiction over charges of any violation of University regulations where a sanction other than permanent expulsion or suspension for one year or more is requested by the University Representative (Prosecutor). Appeals from the Student Court are to the Student-Faculty Committee on Appeals.

Student-Faculty Committee on Appeals

This committee is composed of four students and four faculty members. It has original jurisdiction over all cases in which the University Representative certifies that permanent expulsion or suspension for more than one year may be appropriate as a penalty. Appeals from the Committee are to the Presidential Appeals Board.

Presidential Appeals Board

The Presidential Appeals Board is composed of four faculty members. It is the final appellate body for disciplinary matters short of the Board of Trustees.

Committee on the Judicial System

This permanent committee is composed of three faculty members and three students. The students are the Chairperson of the Student Court, a student member of the Student-Faculty Committee on Appeals, and a student from the campus at-large. The Committee has overall responsibility for the functioning of the Judicial System. It assists in the selection of Court members, reports to the Faculty Senate on the work of the Judicial System and recommends procedural and policy changes in the Judicial System.

PART III

CONDUCT GUIDELINES

A student's conduct in the University should be governed always by respect for the rights of others. Within that framework, the following types of conduct are unacceptable at the University.

1. Depriving others of their rights

Students are free to express themselves in any manner they wish, within the limitation that when such expression prevents another student, faculty member or anyone else from expressing himself or herself, then that conduct is unacceptable.

2. Damaging another person's property or University property

Intentional destruction of property is unacceptable conduct. Accidental damage may also occur, and though not as serious as intentional damage, the University expects that the student causing the damage will compensate the owner for the loss of the property.

3. Physical harm to another

Resort to the use of physical force to resolve a dispute is unacceptable. Similarly, the threat to use such force is unacceptable, in that such threat tends to inhibit the free expression of ideas.

4. Violations of the law

The University is a part of the larger community and students enjoy no special status in that community. As citizens, they retain

their full rights and, likewise, they are also expected to obey all federal and local laws, including drug laws. The University cannot and will not protect students from the consequences of law violations.

The University, on the other hand, is not a law enforcement instrument which actively seeks to investigate its members. However, if a student has been found guilty of the type of violation which would put her or his status in the University under question, an internal disciplinary action may be undertaken.

PART IV

PROCEDURAL RIGHTS AND GUIDELINES

The prevailing rule in matters of student discipline is that of common sense, rather than excessive legalism.

A. Procedural rights

Certain procedural rights are guaranteed to a student in any University disciplinary proceeding in which he or she stands to bear significant injury, such as expulsion, suspension, permanent reprimand, or other stigmatizing action. A student subject to such disciplinary action is in danger of injury to reputation, opportunity to learn, and earning power. The student should therefore have full protection of her or his rights. Those rights are as follows:

1. The right to notice of charges whenever any formal action is initiated. That notice is given within a reasonably prompt period and with enough information so that the student may reasonably investigate the charge and prepare a defense.

The time and place for each hearing is fixed by the court or hearing body through its presiding officer, and notice of time and place is mailed or delivered to each person involved at least three days in advance.

2. The right to confront and question any witnesses appearing against him or her, to produce witnesses on her or his own behalf, to present evidence, to know prior to the hearing the contents of and the names of the authors of any written statements which may be introduced against him or her, and to reply to any such statements.

3. The right not to be compelled to be a witness against herself or himself or to have his or her silence taken as an indication of guilt.

4. The right to a decision based upon evidence which is clear and convincing to the decision-maker. However, rules of evidence in courts of law shall not as such be applied. All matters upon which the decision of a court or hearing body may be based must be introduced into evidence at the hearing. The presiding officer of the court or hearing body is the judge of the importance of the evidence offered, and conformity to legal rules of evidence is not required.

5. The right not to be punished or censured unless the decision-maker is strongly persuaded that the student is guilty.

6. The right to be accompanied in all proceedings by an advisor (student, faculty, or other) of her or his own choosing, and at his or her own expense, or if such an advisor is unavailable, a student or faculty member provided by the hearing body.

7. The right to have the option of a public hearing unless the hearing body determines that a public hearing would unduly and adversely affect the proceedings.

8. The right to appeal decisions to a higher authority or hearing body within the administrative processes provided.

a. Who May Appeal. Any student subjected to a significant injury, and any party whose interests are significantly prejudiced or injured by an order of a hearing body may appeal to the next higher body.

b. Appeal as a Matter of Right. A student who receives a penalty of expulsion, suspension or permanent reprimand may appeal the decision as a matter of right.

university notice

9. The right to have her or his case processed without harmful delay. Unreasonable delay on the part of any court or hearing body will result in the processing of the case by the next higher hearing body.

10. The right to retain her or his status. Following an alleged act of student misconduct, and until disposition of the charges, the status of a student shall not be altered or her or his right to be present on campus and to attend classes suspended, except for reasons relating to his or her physical or emotional safety and well-being or for reasons relating to the safety and well-being of other students, faculty, or University property, or for reasons relating to the protection of the normal functions of the University.

B. Sanctions

The following sanctions may be applied to individual students or student organizations under the University Judicial System:

1. **Admonition:** An oral statement to a student that he or she is violating or has violated institution rules.

2. **Warning:** Notice, orally or in writing, that continuation or repetition of conduct found wrongful, within a period of time stated in the warning or in the indefinite future, may be cause for more severe disciplinary action.

3. **Censure:** A written reprimand for violation of specified regulations, including the possibility of more severe disciplinary sanctions in the event of the finding of a violation of any institution regulation within a stated period of time or in the indefinite future.

4. **Disciplinary Probation:** Exclusion from participation in privileged or extracurricular institution activities as set forth in the notice for a period of time. For a determinate period students may be placed on probation, violations of which may result in suspension or expulsion or other disciplinary action.

5. **Fine:** Payment of money not specifically related to damage caused.

6. **Restitution:** Reimbursement for damage to or misappropriation of property. This may take the form of appropriate service or other compensation.

7. **Suspension:** Exclusion from classes or other privileges or activities as set forth in the notice for a definite period of time not to exceed two years.

8. **Expulsion:** Termination of student status for an indefinite period. The conditions of readmission, if any, shall be stated in the order of expulsion.

9. (Student organizations only) **Administrative termination:** Termination of recognition of an organization with a ban on its activity on campus. This differs from *Expulsion* in that it is not punitive in character.

Appendix

The following are the principal regulations governing student conduct and are quoted from the various official University documents. In some instances, the full text of the regulation has not been included. The documents themselves are available at the Office of the Vice-President for Student Affairs, 4th floor, Rice Hall. The document from which the regulation is quoted is listed in parenthesis at the beginning of the regulation.

I. General

A. Non-punitive administrative actions (Section 223.7 Judicial System)

In the course of University administration, faculty and administrators may take actions that have some coloring of punitive action but which, in fact, are not taken with intent to punish the student. Actions of this kind are necessary to the reasonable operation of the University, but care must be exercised that they do not become devices for avoiding the safeguards established to avoid unfair, arbitrary or capricious invasions of student rights.

An example is the refusal to re-enroll a student with unpaid indebtedness to the University. Another example would be the refusal to re-enroll a student with incapacitating psychological disturbances. Another example would be the requirement that a student pay for damage to University property caused by his negligence. These examples are illustrative, not a comprehensive description of these inherent administrative powers. These actions are not governed by the disciplinary procedures of the *Statement of Student Rights* or by the Judicial System.

B. Non-judicial punishment (Section 223.8 Judicial System)

In the course of University administration, faculty and administrators may take actions that are punitive in character but which are not so serious as to justify referral to the Judicial System. An example is the power of a member of the faculty to control conduct in his classroom. Another example is the withdrawal of privileges upon an administrative determination of misconduct, such as library privileges or the privilege of using the Marvin Center for individuals or organizations that do not conform to the regulations of the Center. Actions of this kind are necessary to the reasonable operation of the University, but care must be exercised that they do not become devices for avoiding the safeguards established to avoid unfair, arbitrary or capricious invasions of student rights.

Actions taken under such inherent power may give rise to complaints or appeals to the Judicial System, the President, the Board of Trustees, or some appropriate Faculty Senate Committee, such as the Committee on Professional Ethics and Academic Freedom, when the student feels that the administrative punishment imposed upon him violated the protections afforded him under the *Statement of Student Rights* or under this Resolution. Whether the administrative punishment was proper or not will often depend not upon the sanction alone but upon a configuration of factors including the nature of the offense, the nature of the sanction, the situation in which the conduct occurred, and in which the sanction was imposed.

C. Right to Change Rules (University Catalogue)

The University and its various colleges, schools, and divisions reserve the right to modify or change requirements, rules and fees. Such regulations shall go into force whenever the proper authorities may determine.

D. Right to Dismiss Students (University Catalogue)

The right is reserved by the University to dismiss or exclude any student from the University, or from any class or classes, whenever, in the interest of the student or the University, the University Administration deems it advisable.

II. Freedom of Expression

A. University commitment (Board of Trustees Resolution—October 19, 1968)

The George Washington University affirms its traditional commitment to freedom of expression (a) by continuing to permit business and government organizations which are recruiting employees to conduct their activities at designated places on campus, and (b) by placing no obstacle to students who may wish to protest the presence of such recruiters, provided, however, that such protests shall be orderly and shall not impede or disrupt the recruiter in his activities.

The University affirms its place as a forum for the free exchange of ideas (a) by assuring that guests invited to speak on this campus at duly scheduled meetings shall have the right to appear and to be heard, and (b) by sanctioning the freedom of students to express dissent from the view of the speaker, provided, however, that that expression of dissent be orderly and nonobstructive.

The University distinguishes between orderly protest and resistance-by-obstruction; it accepts the former as a legitimate expression of dissent while rejecting the latter as an abridgement of the freedoms of the individuals who may be its object.

B. Pamphlets, petitions and demonstrations (Section IV-D: *Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities*)

Student organizations and individual students shall have the right to distribute pamphlets, collect names for petitions, and conduct orderly demonstrations provided these actions are not disruptive of normal University functions, or do not encompass the physical takeover or occupation of buildings, offices, classrooms, hallways, or other parts of buildings without authorization of the University, whether or not University functions are performed in them at that time.

(Board of Trustees Resolution—October 19, 1968)

In the event a demonstration at this University exceeds the bounds of free assembly and lawful advocacy, and demonstrators are engaging in unlawful acts which cause or imminently threaten injury to persons or property, or which obstruct or interfere with normal and necessary University activities, the Board of Trustees affirms the authority of the President, or other University officials designated to act in his absence, to take such reasonable steps, if possible after consultation with the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate and the President of the Student Body, as are required to restore and preserve order; including, if deemed necessary and appropriate, suspension of students or faculty engaging in such acts, and use of such law enforcement personnel as are needed to effect the removal, arrest, and prosecution of law violators. Any such suspension shall be reviewed by an appropriate tribunal as soon after order is restored as is practically possible.

C. Disruption of University functions (Board of Trustees Resolution—January 16, 1969)

Any member of the University (including as members of the University all persons having a formal connection with the University) who

- (1) engages in conduct that unreasonably obstructs teaching, research, and learning; or
- (2) unreasonably obstructs free access to members of the University buildings; or
- (3) disobeys general regulations of the University, or
- (4) damages University property or injures members or guests of the University

may be punished for his conduct by dismissal from the University, or by some lesser disciplinary action, through procedures established within the University for the government of its members.

D. Political activities (Resolution approved by the President, October, 1970)

- (1) Neither the name nor seal of the University or any of its schools or institutions should be used on letters or other written material intended for political purposes, or activities.
- (2) No University office and no faculty or staff member's office should be used as a return mailing address for the solicitation of funds for political purposes, or the solicitation of endorsement of candidates for public office, or support for proposed legislation.
- (3) In political correspondence, the University title of a Faculty or staff member should be used only for identification and only when accompanied by a statement that the individual is speaking for himself and not as a representative of the University.
- (4) Whenever University duplicating machines, computers, or other equipment or supplies are used for political or other non-University purposes, their use must be fully compensated for from private funds.
- (5) No office employee nor other employees of the University should be asked to perform tasks in any way related to political activities while on regular duty.
- (6) In no case should any action be taken which might implicate the University in any political activities.
- (7) In furtherance of the philosophy expressed in this resolution, the University has granted permission for *recognized student organizations* to use assigned University facilities for political activities in support of candidates for public office when such activities are directed within and for the University community.

III. Prohibited Conduct for Individual Students

A. Violations of Law, Including Laws Proscribing Certain Drugs (Board of Trustees Resolution—October 19, 1968)

The University cannot condone violations of law, including violation of those laws which proscribe possession, use, sale, or distribution of certain drugs. Members of the academic community should know that administrative action, which may include dismissal from the residence halls, revocation of other privileges, or suspension or dismissal from the University, may be taken in order to protect the interests of the University and the rights of others.

B. Physical Harm to Another (Section 224.5 Judicial System)

A student who physically injures another member of the University community or some person on campus, whether the injury is by design or incidental to conduct otherwise in violation of University rules, regulations or custom, may be punished by application of any of the sanctions provided in the University Judicial System.

C. Possession of firearms (*Facilities Use Policy*)

It is prohibited to possess firearms, explosives, or other weapons on the premises of the University without the explicit authorization of the University, whether or not a federal or state license to possess the same has been issued to the possessor.

D. Unauthorized entry (*Facilities Use Policy*)

It is prohibited to enter, without express or implied permission, onto the premises or into any facility or office; to refuse to vacate any University facility; to refuse to cease any unauthorized activity; to refuse to produce identification after being requested to do so by an Administrative Officer of the University, or by University Security Personnel; or to remain without authorization in any facility after closing hours.

E. Falsification of University records (University Catalogue)

If a student knowingly makes a false statement or conceals material information on an application for admission, registration card, or any other University document, his registration may be cancelled. If such falsification is discovered after the student has established an academic record at the University, he may be subject to dismissal from the University. Such a student will be ineligible (except by special action of the faculty) for subsequent registration in the University.

F. Misuse of University identification (*Student Identification Card Regulations*)

- (1) The Student Identification Card (with picture) and the Current Registration Card are not transferable. The owner will be called upon to account for any fraudulent use of the cards and will be subject to discipline by the University authorities if he has aided such fraudulent use. The cards will be forfeited if the student to whom it is issued allows any other person to use it.
- (2) The Current Registration Card will not be honored unless completed in full and signed in ink, and the holder agrees to identify himself by Student Identification Card, signature, or otherwise, when requested to do so by an agent of the University.
- (3) At the end of each semester, or upon the owner's withdrawal from the University, all rights and privileges related to the two cards automatically cease, and in the event of withdrawal, the current registration card must be surrendered to the Office of the Dean of the school in which the student is enrolled or to the Office of the Dean of Students.
- (4) Both cards must be presented upon request of any University official or agent in the normal conduct of University business or service.

G. Animals in University buildings (*Facilities Use Policy*)

No animals (including, but not limited to, dogs, cats or birds) are allowed in any University building, with the exception of seeing-eye dogs.

IV. Conduct While Not on Campus (Section VI: *Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities*)

In their off-campus lives, in matters not related to University functions, students shall not be considered under the control of the University, nor shall the University or its student governments be held responsible for the off-campus activities or personal conduct of its individual students.

No disciplinary action shall be taken by the University against a student for engaging in such off-campus activities as political campaigning, picketing or participating in public demonstrations subject to the provisions of the paragraph below.

Students who violate a local ordinance or any law risk the legal penalties prescribed by civil authorities. Not every conviction under the law is for an offense with which an educational institution must concern itself. Nevertheless, the University may impose sanctions based on such conviction when University functions or the safety or security of the University community may be affected.

V. Guidelines for Student Organizations

A. Recognition and registration (Section IV-B(2): *Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities*)

All student organizations shall be registered and recognized in accordance with University regulations. Registration or recognition may be withheld or withdrawn from organizations which violate University regulations. Registration and recognition procedures shall require identification of responsible officers and all non-University members, but shall not otherwise require membership lists except as such lists may be required to insure that the organization observe the regulations below.

B. Membership (*Rules Governing Registration and Recognition of Student Organizations*)

Membership shall be composed of students enrolled in The George Washington University, and George Washington faculty, staff, or alumni advisors. Participation in the activities of registered campus organizations may be open to persons outside the University community, provided that such persons do not vote or hold office in campus organizations.

C. Discrimination (Board of Trustees Resolution—October 19, 1968, as amended, January 18, 1973)

The George Washington University is opposed to discrimination based on race, color, creed, sex, or national origin. Such discrimination may have appeared in campus organizations in the past. In the future, however, no organization can be recognized or supported by the University unless it provides continued assurance of nondiscrimination in membership practices and in intent considered adequate by relevant committees and officers of the University.

Student Government At GW?

Student government at GW is in a state of metamorphosis, and as yet no one knows what form it will ultimately take when it emerges from its five-year-old cocoon.

The old government dissolved itself in 1970, and last year constitutional convention was formed to draw up new articles for a student government. However, students in the convention, not unlike those students five years ago, have had to face a dilemma—can there be student government without student representation, and can there be student representation without student government?

Depending on one's point of view, the answer to both questions is yes, and therein lies the dilemma.

On February 27, 1970, the GW Student Assembly died, oddly enough, at a time when college political activism and concern was at its height. What was the problem? According to 1970 *Hatchets*, too few students were interested in the government. Also, the student government had relatively little power within the University structure. Thus, there was student government, but little direct student representation in University governance.

Members of the Student Assembly themselves were reportedly upset and frustrated as they felt they were being left out of the University decision-making process. The Student Assembly was part of a bicameral system of advisory bodies which also included the still operative Faculty Senate.

Although the Faculty Senate is still officially a purely advisory body, a 1973 report on University governance stated that it had become a de facto governing body because of its excellent working relationship with GW President Lloyd H. Elliott.

"I'm getting tired of making recommendations and not knowing if they're going to have any effect on the University," said Assembly Vice-President David Berz in 1970. He and other Assembly members felt they had been assigned a low position in the University power structure, and had a "second class status to the Faculty Senate."

They claimed that a strong and workable government must be supported by students, and have direct input into the system. The

structure, as it was then, "kept the Student population from participating in decision making," according to the last Student Assembly president, Neil Portnow.

In the spring of 1970, Portnow decided to run for an unprecedented second term as Assembly president, with abolition of the Assembly as his platform. He won (with 731 out of a possible 14,500 votes). And on February 17, in front of national television cameras, he read a statement abolishing GW student government.

Student government per se was abolished, but other forms grew to fill the vacuum.

Over the past four years, students have

Administrative committees include the Joint Committee of Faculty and Students; the University Parking, Religious Life, Bookstore, Student Publications, Student Health, and Sponsored Research Committees, in addition to a Committee on the Judicial System and two Board of Trustee sub-committees.

Most University schools, colleges, and departments have advisory councils with student members; some have standing committees, such as the Columbian College Advisory committee, concerned with specific aspects of the college program.



had some input as representatives to various administrative, standing and advisory bodies.

The Student Nominating Board recommends appointments to many administrative committees that have student members but no existing in their charters to appoint students.

The Board's nomination are forwarded to the University president, who officially makes the one-year appointments. The Board itself is composed of students from various campus associations and councils.

The University has many judicial committees and courts on which students are represented.

The Food, Governing and Program Boards also afford student input into the system. The Joint Food Board concerns itself with policy and complaints regarding food service, the Governing Board reviews Center utilization, and the Program Board schedules some student activities.

So, in the present system, which has steadily expanded over the past few years, students do have options in participating in University governance; thus, to a degree

there is student representation without student government. But is the present system of any use or benefit to University students? Here, too, there is considerable debate.

When Portnow ran on his platform advocating abolition of the Student Assembly in 1970, he also advocated the creation of a new governing system which would include all members of the University community.

Four years later the Board of Trustees voted down a proposal for an All-University Assembly (AUA), which would have enlarged the Faculty Senate to include students, alumni, and non-academic staff. Earlier, student turnout on a referendum vote on the proposal was small, as only 1,000 of 15,000 voted on the measure. It won overwhelming support among those who voted. The Faculty Senate recommended against the adoption of AUA.

Following the demise of the AUA proposal, the student court declared the old articles of student government moot, and preparations were made for setting up a new government. Students who collected a required number of signatures on petitions formed a constitutional convention to draw new government articles.

The convention worked all last semester, and had originally planned on having a document ready to present to the Board of Trustees last May. However, the body voted to work informally through the summer, and according to convention chairman John Denick, have the constitution completed sometime during the first two months of this semester.

Convention delegates had split into committees to work on different aspects of a new government, and some had drawn up reports to be submitted to the entire body for approval. At the close of last year some delegates graduated, and others left the convention for various reasons, and the body is looking for new members.

Student government at GW is still in a state of metamorphosis, and no one will know, until the convention finally completes its document and the new government goes into effect, the form it will take.

—Joyce Brown

More On Finding What You Need Around Here

SERVICES, from p. 7

basement of Monroe Hall (2115 G St.). At night, the Medical School is large, clean, modern and never closed—just stay out of the way of cleaning crews.

All campus libraries have 5-cent-a-copy photocopying. The Medical School Library has the best machines for the price.

If you find GW library inadequate for your purposes, the **Library of Congress** on First Street behind the Capitol will have just about any book you need for research purposes. Whether they can find it and get it to you is something else. Waits are long, so plan on spending most of a day there. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Monday through Friday; 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday.

The **Martin Luther King, Jr. Library** (901 G St.), the main branch of the D.C. public library, has excellent non-fiction and reference collections, and copies of a lot of the magazines that have been lost or stolen from the University Library. It's open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Saturday and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday. Its telephone reference number is 727-1111.

The **West End Branch** of the D.C. Public Library (24th and I Sts.) is neither quiet nor well-stocked, but current magazines are easier to find than at the University Library. Students are permitted to take out library cards, good at any branch.

If you're sick, go to the **Student Health Service**, 935 22nd St., on the side of the University Clinic building. There's no charge for a doctor's examination, except for injections and lab work, and medicine are dispensed at cost. The Student Health Service is staffed by full-fledged doctors

Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and appointments are necessary in advance (call 676-6827). A physician's assistant sees students on a first come, first served basis from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Friday and 9 a.m. to noon on Saturday.

If you're *really* sick and live on or near campus, the Office of Safety and Security (676-6111) will send a patrol car to take you to and from the Student Health Service.

And if you get *really* sick after hours, go to the Emergency Room of the **GW Hospital** (entrance on Washington Circle above 22nd and Pennsylvania Avenue). All bills incurred there are the responsibility of the student (and you will be charged full rates), and there could be a long and harrowing wait if it's a busy night. If you live in a residence hall, having your resident assistant accompany you can sometimes speed things up, and having *anybody* accompany you can make the whole ordeal a little easier.

The **Speech and Hearing Clinic** offers students speech and hearing evaluations and therapy for speaking difficulties and auditory problems. For more information, call 676-7360 or go by Building C, room 425.

The **Reading Center** (Building C, room 429; 676-6286) schedule classes in reading improvement for adults, including speed reading, vocabulary growth and study skills.

The **University Counseling Center** (718 21st St., 676-6550) provides individual and group therapy for educational, personal and social problems. From time to time, they also have workshops on such topics as human sexuality, assertiveness training, careers and interpersonal communication. Fees are modest, and can be adjusted if the student shows financial need.

The occasional thefts and miscellaneous security problems should be reported to the **Safety and Security Office** (676-6110), headquartered on the first floor of Woodhull House at the corner of 21st and G Sts. Safety and Security has a staff of uniformed guards which patrol campus buildings and grounds and a staff of investigators who follow up complaints.

Campus Security tries to handle most problems without the aid of the Metropolitan Police, but they are called in on occasion.

Eighteen emergency phones in orange metal boxes are placed at strategic locations around the campus.

The **Cashier's Office** on the third floor of Rice Hall operates a check-cashing service, which is especially convenient for students with bank accounts in their hometowns. After an application and \$1 per semester service charge, students can cash checks of up to \$50 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, from the first Monday of the semester until the last day of classes before finals.

For students who are registered with the Cashier's Office, the Center Information Desk will cash checks up to \$10, with a service charge of 10 cents per check, on weekends.

Merchants are more willing to accept checks from local banks. Madison National and McLachlen have free checking (Madison is closer, McLachlen politer), and National Bank of Washington, First National Bank of Washington and Union Trust are three banks with the automatic 24-hour money machines.

Jobs, even in Washington, are tight and

getting tighter, but **Student and Alumni Career Services Office** (21st and G Sts., 676-6495) has listings for jobs ranging from clerical to manual to specialized; part-time, full-time and temporary. If you want part-time or full-time job listings, try to go when you don't think anyone else would go; the jobs are all together in notebooks and sometimes there's a long wait.

Career Services also maintains a career library, sponsors discussions and career programs, runs a recruitment program for seniors and graduate students (register early), and gives advice on interview and resume techniques.

Intra-University mail and all incoming mail is handled by the **Mail Service** (676-6725). Incoming mail is delivered to residence hall students Monday through Saturday, usually between 10:30 and 11:30 a.m. Mail within the University does not need a stamp—just put it in the gray campus mail boxes inside most classroom buildings and residence halls. Warning—insure important incoming mail and/or send it registered or certified, and *do not* have cash sent through the mail.

Finally, GW established a few years ago a system of **contact persons** for its schools and administrative offices to assist students with individual problems. Their actual functions are vague, but since most contact persons are senior staffers, they might do some good if you have a problem involving a specific department or office. A complete list of contact persons is printed in the Student Handbook, and posters listing contact persons and their phone numbers are posted around the campus.

—Mark Toor

Arts & Entertainment

Michael Crichton's Great Robbery Succeeds!

by Ron Ostroff
"The Great Train Robbery" by Michael Crichton, 226 pages, Alfred A. Knopf, \$7.95

As children, we were taught to applaud the handsome, smiling good guy; to hiss and boo the dirty, ugly and evil bad guy. When we were taken to the movies, by listening to the sounds the audience made we could always tell whether the forces of the nice or the nasty were on the screen.

As we grew older, the division between who was good and who was evil seemed to blur. Telling the good guys from the bad guys was no longer a clear-cut game of cops and robbers.

When we witnessed our government's moves in Korea and Vietnam, we began to question our past identifications. We had always thought that we were the forces of good. Now we had some doubts.

Our movies also changed. When we saw *Bonnie and Clyde* we rooted not for the cops, but for the robbers.

With all this behind us, it comes as no surprise that the real hero of *The Great Train Robbery* is Edward Pierce—the man who stole 12,000

pounds sterling in gold bullion and got away with it.

Telling this beautifully-constructed tale is Michael Crichton, author of *The Andromeda Strain* and *The Terminal Man*.

The author has drawn his information for the book from journalistic accounts of the robbery (or THE ROBBERY, as Britons of the time referred to it), and courtroom testimony from the trial of some of the robbery's participants.

The story of the theft of gold riding on a train toward British troops fighting in Crimea is more than just straight reporting. The fruits of Crichton's long hours of research about the criminals, police, manners and habits of the time enrich every page. The author seems so familiar with Victorian England of the 1850's that the novel almost sounds like a tape recording rather than just a recreation of the different types of speech of the time.

This exciting legend is a prime example of the big con—*The Sting* in Victorian English clothing. The safes holding the gold shipment were crack-proof. Two keys were required to open each of the two safes. The bankers, railroad men, the government, and everyone else who had thought about the gold knew it was safe.

All were sure that stealing the gold was impossible. But then, most of them had never met Mr. Pierce. This crime of brain work and strategy was perfectly timed and meticulously engineered by a master of the trade. He was a well-educated, aristocratic-looking gentleman who traveled easily in the circles of high society, and in the gutters of the lower criminal element.

Through this understanding of both worlds, Pierce pulled off the crime no one had dreamed possible. And with the accounts of the crime and the trial, Crichton has created

(by adding dialogue and other minor things that might not exactly have happened that way) one of the best novels in a long while.

But even in a book with a crime so complex, there is ultimate simplicity. When Pierce is finally hauled

into court, he is asked, "Why did you conceive, plan and execute this dastardly and shocking crime?"

His answer seems simple next to the complicated crime he had committed. Pierce shrugged and said, "I wanted the money."

GW Events Of This Week:

A limited number of seats to see *Scarecrow* at the Kennedy Center are available at the Center Information Desk. Tickets are being sold at the discount rate of \$3.75 for tonight's 8 p.m. showing.

Canyon and Babe are giving a free concert at Lisner Auditorium at 8 p.m. Tickets will be available at the Center Information Desk and from the Program Board at Project Visibility.

The Social Committee is sponsoring a block party on G Street between 20th and 21st Streets on Saturday, August 30th from 7 to 10 p.m. Free beer, food, and music will be offered. Following the block party, there will be a free showing of the movie *Caine Mutiny* in the courtyard behind Stuart Hall.

The Films Committee is sponsoring two free showings of the movie *Funny Girl* on Sunday, August 31 at 7 and 10 p.m. in the Center Ballroom.

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 —726-7300

Greenbelt, Md.—6076 Greenbelt Road (Beltway Plaza)—474-5800
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"The Coward's Almanac": Kitman Is A Chicken

by Mark Lacter

Marvin Kitman is a coward and proud of it. He is a man possessed, a man tired of seeing all the heroes running this country and making the decisions for the rest of us. The fight may be a tough one, but Kitman, armed with his new book, *A Coward's Almanac*, seems determined to carry on the struggle to the passive and bloodless end. (Cowards are afraid of violence.)

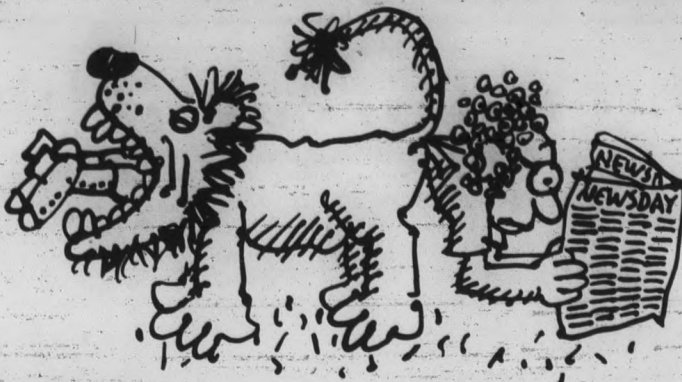
"You have the whole country being run by brave people and it's getting worse and worse. President Ford tried to act like a brave person in the Mayaguez incident and my God, he could have blown us all up. It's lucky he got away with it because the cowards are running things in Red China now. I mean Mao may say any day that 'cowards are good,' which would be a shot in the arm of our movement," Kitman said in a *Hatchet* interview which had shades of pusillanimity sprinkled throughout.

He feels that if cowards were running the affairs of state, many, if not all, wars could be averted. "We are always looking for brave people to run things, y'know, men of courage and vision. And they are the ones that cause wars. Cowards don't go to war. They say, 'Let's sit down and talk it over. Oh, you gave us a slight towards the flag? I didn't see it.' A coward doesn't send gunboats up the river, he ignores things."

The fact is that this man Kitman has been spreading the word for many years, even before he became a television critic for the Long Island newspaper, *Newsday*, which he admits is a cowardly act in itself. ("Being a T.V. critic is a terrific field for a coward because...there's no other art in which you don't have to know anything.")

A self-styled, lifelong scardy cat, Kitman discovered, in the preparation of his almanac, the many advantages of being a coward. "I am very into a long life and we tried to get these actuarial tables from insurance companies proving that cowards live longer. The insurance people were very stunned."

That's a typical reaction to Kitman when hearing his ideas and philosophies about cowardice for the first time. But after a while, it all begins to make sense. Sort of. But why Kitman? What makes this man stand up among the millions of Am-



The Coward's Almanac (or *The Yellow Pages*), a book by Marvin Kitman, features many humorous drawings by Lou Myers. Kitman, a noted author

and critic believes the world would be better off if everyone was a coward.

erican cowards and admit his trait?

"That's what I kept asking, 'Why me?' [When promoting a book on a talk show,] I held up my book up in front of my face but they only think I'm pushing the book." Kitman even tried to wear a brown paper bag during interviews, but his publisher didn't go for that.

One of the problems Kitman must face is that few cowards actually admit they are cowards. "You see it all the time on television. The person who takes the \$250 on the quiz show and runs is a coward. That's thrilling to see people like that, although the audience hates them. The audience is thrill-crazy. I mean, occasionally you'll see a Marlon Brando who sends that poor little Indian girl to the Oscars a couple of years ago to make a speech, which is thrilling in the annals of cowardice, but you don't see too many cowards today."

Attempting to fight all this is an uphill battle at best, but Kitman is no ordinary breed of coward. He is a hero's coward. With assertiveness training being in vogue these days, for example, Kitman advocates just the opposite—that is, Passive Assertiveness Training or the so-called PATsy method "where you would teach people to be non-assertive. You have to teach people to be cowards and not feel bad about it. It sounds bad because all progress comes from grappling with the unknowable, the challenges, but look where all the progress has gotten us. We're not really progressing anymore."

The almanac itself (subtitled the "Yellow Pages") provides some in-

spirational tales of cowardice, along with a complete listing of all the basic fears inherent to us all. Fear of being caught in cross-fire during a shootout in a crowded department store, fear of missing the point of dirty jokes, and fear that your wife's brother will steal your credit cards and blow all your money on the Riviera are just a few of the cowardly characteristics listed.

Kitman's cowardly career in books began with his writing of *The Number One Bestseller*. "That was an autobiography of my first 35 years which was highlighted by my running for President in 1974...But after I had finished writing a 'number one best seller,' it all seemed pretty useless."

Kitman, who takes great pride in his book titles, then wrote *You Can't Tell A Book By Its Cover*, which featured a nude on the cover "because they told me that sex sells books." And just a few years ago, he completed the authoritative account of *George Washington's Expense Account*.

"I was listed as a co-author (the general received top billing). People really flocked out for that one because they had heard the general had written a new book and they were curious because he hadn't been heard from in a while." (The book sold well but Kitman later found out that the D.A.R. was buying up all the copies and burning them.)

All of which leads up to Kitman's career as a television critic, which didn't begin until 1969, the year he actually started watching television. "By 1969, most intelligent writers had really gotten tired of television and were attacking it all the time. It was really like flogging a dead horse. But when I started writing it, I felt no great compulsion to attack it. It was all new."

And, according to Kitman, it was all mediocre. So mediocre, in fact, that there was no sense in attacking a program unless in its striving for mediocrity, it missed. With this theory in mind, Kitman lost interest in programming and began to review commercials. His current favorite is "Me and My RC!" I think that is one of the great little musicals on the air. There have been a lot of attacks on it for the grammar but it's still very good."

The Chevrolet commercials, however, with the direct tie-in to "Mom, apple pie and hot dogs" make Kitman sick. "That's really offensive to me because they do it too directly. It's like saying that this country is built as well as a Chevrolet, which is bad because most cars are not built well, especially Chevrolets. And linking yourself to mother is a bad thing because of the implication that the word mother has, y'know when you call somebody a mother."

Aside from reviewing commercials and non-mediocre programs,

Kitman frequently writes about burning issues within the industry which most critics are too cowardly to even discuss, let alone write about. For instance, instead of listing the television programs in newspapers, why not list commercials?

He also feels that the bottom of the television screen should be utilized for such information as news bulletins, the weather, stock market quotations—and, capsule summary developments on other television shows. "I mean if you are watching 'Police Woman,' you should be told what's happening on 'Marcus Welby' and you can do it by running a bulletin. After the first 15 minutes, they would have 'The Case: Welby's patient has hydrophobia.' Then, 15 minutes later, 'Look's like Welby will make a cure' and finally, 'He did it!'"

Kitman's denunciation of the Mobil Oil Company for not using 13 videotapes from the series "Upstairs, Downstairs" was another brave act from the king coward which has been received warmly in most circles.

"They eliminated certain episodes because they thought it was either boring or it was in black and white and not up to our standards. Can you imagine the gall of an oil company telling me what I'm going to consider boring...There were these great breaks in the action and I had to sit there watching Sir Alistair Creep explaining things to me. Y'know, he's very condescending."

Is it possible to come up with a finale concerning this man of spirit and cowardice, this great soothsayer from New Jersey? "I want to see public executions revived on television. Y'know, the purpose of an execution was that everybody could see it. Of course, it became a circus but, theoretically, a number of people were frightened off killing anybody by seeing this. Visually, the guillotine is the best and you may eventually evolve to that. In the meantime, you would start off with gas, which is very boring, then into the electric chair which could be good, if they could get those sizzling things and the bolts of lightening on the screen. It's sick, I know, but that's what the public likes."

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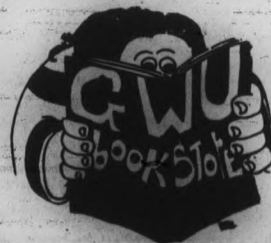
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Marine Parade Entertains

by Christopher G. Wren
Hatchet Staff Writer

"Quick time, ma-ah-chi!"

The platoon stopped running and took up a normal march step, 120 steps per minute.

"Platoon, halt!"

Sixty pairs of boots halted as one, creating an ironic scene: a platoon of Marines, part of one of America's most tradition-bound institutions ("200 years of tradition unhampered by progress", as one observer put it), standing in the roadway at the corner of Eighth and I Streets, SE, in Washington, D.C., a city of almost constant change. They were waiting in the warm summer evening to take seats in the Marine Barracks courtyard to see what is perhaps the most impressive and professional public relations show in Washington—the Evening Parade, held each Friday night during the summer at the Marine Barracks.

You don't need any military background or even any particular affection for the military to appreciate the show.

We had joined a group of people who might have just arrived from a Rotary or Jaycees or Kiwanis meeting, a collection of young to middle-aged white suburbanites standing on city sidewalks and streets, normally the turf of the young urban kids who live in run-down apartments that border the Barracks compound.

A sergeant with a chestful of ribbons approached us as we waited at the head of the line (after a 45-minute sojourn from the other end of the block). He saluted us and said, "Will you come with me?" He looked like the complete Marine, the image from the recruiting poster of "a few good men": shined shoes, clipped hair, picture-book salute, battle-hardened face, the precise military gait. Perfect public relations.

Inside, the Barracks speaks to another world. The parade field, approximately the dimensions of a football field, sports a lush green carpet of immaculately tended grass. At the north end, to the left of the stands, the Marine Corps

Commandant's house, lights blazing surveys the scene like a colonial mansion in the "Indja" of the British Empire. The U.S. flag flutters lazily in the breeze at the top of a 100-foot flagpole.

You could almost feel the electricity in the air as the two Marine companies marched onto the field, 130 strong. They wore full dress regalia: the white hat with mirrorlike brim, red tunic cinched with a white belt and gleaming brass buckle, blue trousers with red piping on the seams and razor creases front and rear, spit-shined shoes you could shave in, and M-1 rifle in better condition than when it was brand-new.

Like columns of ants they marched onto the field, executing turns and facing movements as if they'd stepped out of a drill manual.

The ceremony moved on, through the national anthem and a concert by the Marine Drum and Bugle Corps to the highlight of the evening, the appearance of the Silent Drill Platoon.

The performance of the Silent Drill Platoon probably never loses its own particular magic. There are no commands, no music to provide a reference point every other step or so. Each movement is in the mind, as each member silently counts each beat, mentally measures each step, and relies on everybody else in the platoon to count or measure the same way at the same time.

Even with all this care and planning, though, mistakes still occur. During the Silent Drill Platoon's activity, one of its members, a private, dropped his rifle. He remained at attention as his compatriots continued with their manual of arms. They twirled their rifles, bayonets flashing with apparent abandon, finally bringing their weapons to their sides at order arms.

The platoon sergeant glided to the first man in line, inspected him, and then moved past each man, giving each a quick and thorough review, stopping on occasion to indulge some rifle showmanship with one of the soldiers.

The sergeant finally reached the

private. The sergeant stopped, pivoted, and surveyed the scene. He stepped forward, bent sharply at the waist, and retrieved the rifle. He ceremoniously brushed some invisible dirt from the bayonet and began twirling the rifle, tossing it in the air, balancing it in the palm of his hand, and generally making it painfully clear to the private how simple the whole thing was. Having delivered this message, the sergeant literally threw the rifle to the private, who caught it at port arms.

The private rocked a bit from the force of the throw but was instantly in control. He began to return the M-1 to order arms and all seemed fine—until the bayonet tip caught his cap and knocked it off.

The audience gasped as one, and you could almost feel the wind being sucked across the parade field. "There goes his weekend pass," one man from the audience muttered sympathetically.

The private made no effort to get his headgear and the sergeant continued his inspection. After he finished inspecting the platoon's front, he marched behind the rank, again checking for deficiencies. He finally got to the private again and stopped.

The sergeant pivoted again, stepped through the line and picked up the hat. Again he brushed off some invisible dirt and, holding the cap like a crown on a velvet pillow, took a position one step behind the private.

Carefully cradling the hat along the headband the sergeant raised it over the private's head and jammed it on with the force of a jackhammer. As the private wavered slightly and recovered, the sergeant turned and marched away as the audience laughed gently and sympathetically, collectively wondering what kind of extra training the private would have to endure.

BULLETIN BOARD

Monday, Sept. 1—Labor Day Cook-out, 4-8 PM at Sigma Chi, 2004 G St. NW.

Library tours will be given every week while classes are in session at the following times: Tuesday at 2 PM, Wednesdays at 10 AM.

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The Effects of Gamma Rays on Man in-the-Moon Marigolds will hold auditions on Thursday and Friday, September 4 & 5 in the Studio Theatre located on the lower level of the Lisner Auditorium from 7-10 p.m. Open call and everyone is welcomed. Performance on October 2-4.

The Lion in Winter will have auditions on September 3 and 4 from 7-10 p.m. in the Leggett Room located on the 1st floor of the Marvin Center. Open call and everyone is welcomed. Performances will be on October 16 thru 25th.

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Aug. 30 (Sat.)	1:00 pm—6:00 pm
Aug. 31 (Sun.)	CLOSED
Sept. 1 (Mon.)	CLOSED
Sept. 2-5 (T-F)	8:30 am—10:00 pm
Sept. 6 (Sat.)	9:00 am—6:00 pm
Sept. 7 (Sun.)	1:00 pm—10:00 pm
Sept. 8 (Mon.)	Resume Regular Hrs.
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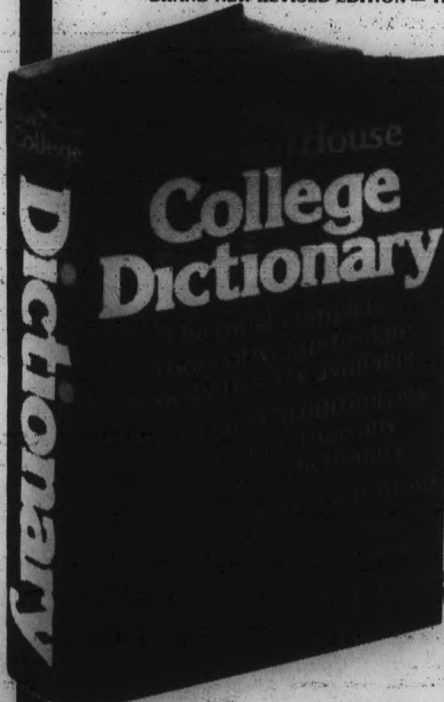
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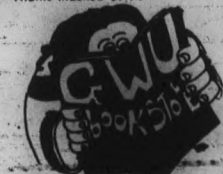
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Editorials

Is It Worth It?

The constitutional convention appears ready to crank up again after an almost totally inactive summer (see story, page 3). But although the beginning of an academic year is traditionally a time for high hopes, it is doubtful whether the convention, with its past record of nonachievement and much of its membership dropping away, can have any justification for following this tradition.

The convention, charged with reviving a student government which was abolished five years ago because its members felt it was useless, was convened more or less as a compromise measure after the Board of Trustees defeated the proposal for an All-University Assembly which would incorporate students, faculty, staff and alumni into one unified governing body. After the defeat of AUA, many students felt a student government was better than nothing, and in the wake of a referendum in which less than 10 per cent of the students participated, the convention was formed.

Students were invited to petition as delegates, and many, with the best of intentions, did so. The first portent of possible misfortune developed when *Hatchet* interviews with petition signers revealed that significant numbers did not know or care what they were signing. Apathetic constituents are never an encouragement to representatives.

The long convention sessions took their toll, as did the intricacies of parliamentary procedure which at times seemed to obscure the work being done, and the political infighting which developed. Reports of the committees, where much real and significant work was done, were pushed further and further back as full sessions engaged in lengthy personality conflicts. Deadlines were pushed back from May to September and now to late fall. Some members, bored, frustrated or in need of more study time, began cutting meetings and dropping out altogether. No one can be sure how many are left until the first convention session Sept. 12.

Delegates should ask themselves first whether the wounded, sluggish convention has any chance of turning out a workable document, and second whether they still have—or ever have had—the support of the student body, in deciding whether the long nights and lost study time are worthwhile.

Into The City

The first issue of the *Hatchet* also marks the first issue of *Citysketch*, our new bi-monthly magazine.

With a campus community as diverse as GW's and with the University situated smack in the middle of Washington, D.C., it is necessary and important to break away from the campus, on occasion, and deal with the various underpinnings of urban life. That doesn't mean to lose the campus identity but rather to accept the fact that there is more to this city and indeed GW than the Center and Thurston Hall.

Citysketch will be giving you a different view of Washington. With feature articles, personality profiles, consumer news and a calendar of events, we will try to increase your knowledge of the city and the people who work and live in it.

During the past few years, the *Hatchet* has been criticized for coverage of outside campus news. Perhaps the inauguration of *Citysketch* will ignite more such criticisms, but there can be little argument for the need of more community-oriented news, features and general information. *Citysketch* is simply an attempt to bridge the gap between what you read in the dailies and what you read in the regular editions of the *Hatchet*.

We are anxious to find out your reaction to *Citysketch*. If you have some comments, please drop a note to the *Hatchet*, Center #433.

HATCHET

Mark A. Shiffrin

Great Race To Suburbia?

It's that time of the year again as the Virgins of Academia converge on America's college campuses in search of intellectual corruption.

Woodrow Wilson, an academician who decided that he preferred making history to writing about it, once observed that "the use of a university is to make young gentlemen as unlike their fathers as possible." There have been many debates over what these great citadels of the brain are supposed to do, but I find myself frequently returning to Wilson; barring the sexual chauvinism inherent in his day, the words still ring true to what the American academic community ought to be and, all too frequently, is not. To me his words crystallize that to which college students ought aspire.

The college student of 1975 is, to hazard a generality, far more pessimistic in his world view than his predecessor of several years ago. Instead of embarking on the quixotic quests of the spirit, he is instead more interested in the prospects for material advancement, the proverbial two cars and the house in the suburbs.

Materialism is one of the supreme hallmarks of this culture, in that it is far more manifested in the United States than elsewhere. Perhaps this is because we have had the greater affluence enabling a greater degree of "conspicuous consumption." However, whatever the purpose, idealism seems to have been lost somewhere between John Kennedy's grandiloquence and Richard Nixon's bombast. As an aggregate,

college students seem to have become less selfless and more selfish, seem to have abandoned the spirit of concern and instead reverted to "what can I do for myself."

College has become something more than that dream of intellectual fulfillment for the starved mind; it's something more than the tough intellectual litmus. Instead, it is the middle class birthright, the ticket to compete for social respectability and whatever our world considers to be success. It has increasingly gone from being that great marketplace of ideas to being that great reinforcer of values, the place for kids from Scarsdale to spend a few months before vacationing in Acapulco to smoke an indigenous weed, to matriculate in anticipation of the eventual nine-to-five job and the car like Dad's.

Each generation has its own peculiarities which set it apart from that of its predecessors. However, aside from the not very substantial surface blemishes in the overall scheme of similarity, there is a basic lack of a value difference between this generation and our parents and what worries me is that perhaps we are becoming too career oriented, too blandly pragmatic regarding expediency rather than the old standard of virtue, too enamored of "getting ahead" as our parents have with too little thought as to what we are getting ahead for.

The purpose of college shouldn't be to get a 4.0 in order to compete for a law school. It shouldn't be to

impress the dean of some unknown academic institution in a hazy future of how "well rounded" a student is. It rather should be a place where the young are taught to question the old and to arrive at new and innovative cures to the age old ills, to think in terms of the needs of the community of individuals rather than in terms of single individuals profiting from the community, to learn for the sake of learning in order to be able to do a better job at confronting that which every generation confronts.

Perhaps the whole issue of collegian priorities is something which comes and goes in cycles. However, I often ask myself what the use of college is if the most prominent aspect of a university is to reinforce rather than to fuel speculation and inquiry, to encourage the community of man to question and to refine.

What a college is destined to be is no more or less than its students desire. If we are seeking a ticket to the Great Race to Suburbia, that is what college will become for us. If we are seeking a ticket to our conception of an ideal world then it will become a way station in the maturation of our quest. But if it is not for us the testing ground of ideas old and new, a place of debate and contemplation and the growth to intellectual maturity, then we are not only abandoning the Wilsonian concept of college, but we are abandoning the chance to improve the flawed world which we are destined to inherit.

Ron Ostroff

A New Open Door Policy

In recent days, there has been some talk about once again opening up diplomatic relations with Cuba. However, there are many about town who feel that the island nation should come on its governmental hands and knees to ask us to have diplomatic relations with them. They say that for the United States to make an initial overture to Cuba would be a sign of weakness.

Weakness? No, I don't think so. I think "maturity" is a much better word for it.

Since Fidel Castro came to power in 1959, the American government has done everything possible, both overtly and covertly to topple the Castro regime. We had helped to topple Castro's predecessor, Batista, and then we didn't like the man we helped to take power.

During 1961, the Kennedy Administration made a fool out of the U.S. by carrying out an Eisenhower Administration-devised invasion of Cuba. The CIA-backed Bay of Pigs invasion was a fiasco. Not only did the U.S. have egg all over its national face, but we seemed to have the entire omelet plastered right into us like some sort of comedy shaving cream pie.

Before that, when the United States ruled Cuba, there was always our "kind" military rule. We could not tolerate the Cubans having their own form of government.

Just to be sure that our island friends copied our ways and didn't get themselves into trouble, in 1903 the United States government insisted that something called the Platt Amendment be made part of the Cuban constitution.

The Platt Amendment contained several articles which dealt with the prohibition of treaties between Cuba and any nation that might "impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba," the prevention of disease and other island matters.

The most important parts of the amendment were articles three and four. Article three stated that "the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preserva-



tion of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty..."

The fourth article tied the whole amendment into a very neat and controlled package when it said that "all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected."

The United States' death grip on Cuba was finally loosened in 1934 when the Platt Amendment was abrogated.

After those examples of so-called American benevolence, do you really think Cuba should come begging to get involved with the United States? Why should they once again risk their independence?

It has been said that we can't trust Castro and the Cubans because their island is governed by a Communist dictatorship. Which of those words scares us more—Communist or dictatorship?

Any time most middle Americans hear the word "Communist," they are ready to gather up their guns to fight the Reds. Yes, there are still many persons like that. But, when these same persons hear the word "dictatorship," the reaction is different. Why? Because we, as Americans, have been trained to question what dictatorship is being discussed before we decide our opinion of that dictatorship.

If the word dictatorship is used to describe Castro's regime in Cuba, most Americans will say "that's bad." It's the sheriff and outlaw, white hats and black hats routine. We are the white hats, they are the black hats.

But what if we talk about the Park regime in South Korea or the defunct Thieu regime in South Vietnam? We are told that the South Koreans and South Vietnamese are our allies. But they were both dictatorships (even though their officials would never admit it) not unlike the Communist dictatorships that we were helping them fight.

We helped the South Korean people to be saved from the repressive dictatorship of North Korea's (see CUBA, p. 19)

Tuition Hurts Med Students

BASCH, from p. 1

ment and neither Basch nor his parents have any savings or collateral that could be used to apply for additional loans. If Basch's father is laid off or retires before he completes school, Basch will be further in debt.

First-year students Kevin McVey and Steve Larson said they were able to handle this year's tuition, but if it went any higher they would consider joining the Army or Public Health Service to enable them to complete their education.

Larson said he'll be looking for additional aid next year regardless of costs, since his parents are committed to assisting him for his first year only. Larson and McVey also said the college reassured them that tuition will not increase much beyond the \$5,000 mark.

Third-year class vice-president Dick Maunder said unless there is a dramatic increase in tuition he'll probably be able to handle it. Maunder's wife is a GW employee and receives tuition benefits for her husband. Maunder said he feels

medical school tuitions will increase nationwide, but "GW is making it happen faster than it has to."

Basch is a conscientious objector, so considering the Army as a financial alternative is impossible.

Both the Army and the Public Health Service provide free medical school tuition in return for a service commitment.

Like many other medical students, Basch came to GW with loans already outstanding from his undergraduate education. He said, however, he doesn't mind going further in debt for school "as long as I can get the loans."

Basch said what he'll probably have to do is "sell myself to a town" through a classified ad. In other words, he would agree to work in a medically understaffed area if the town agrees to pay his way through school.

Program Board Chairman Raps Lisner Hall Policies

Program Board Chairman Alan Cohn expressed dissatisfaction Monday with scheduling arrangements at GW's Lisner Auditorium, contending that local promoters may preempt the Board in scheduling events there, and that tickets aren't discounted to GW students.

Cohn said he feels Lisner should be made available for Program Board events, and that students should receive substantial discounts on Lisner events in general. Currently, Lisner can book any non-profit organization with administration approval.

Lisner Auditorium Manager Frank Early said the price of tickets is up to the individual promoter and not a function of GW.

Cohn has also complained about the physical condition of Lisner after some locally promoted events, saying that seats are sometimes ripped and trash littered throughout.

Early stated that while certain events such as rock concerts leave more trash and incidental damage than others, locally promoted events are not worse than the Program Board-sponsored events.

The Program Board has tentatively planned several projects for the upcoming year. A \$100 Club that would allow an individual to sponsor an event and be given up to \$100 by the Board is under discussion. As of now only groups recognized by the Student Activities Office can qualify for financial help.

Also, the Board plans some Bicentennial events, in cooperation with other area universities, with reduced ticket prices.

Program Board information is displayed around campus on posters and schedules of events may be obtained by dialing 676-NEWS.

Philosophy Dept Offers New Courses

The philosophy department has scheduled four new courses on the philosophy of law, public policy, economic policy, and an interdisciplinary course with the political science department on the Hegelian origins of Modern Social and Political Thought.

The interdisciplinary course, taught by Prof. Carl Pfunter of the philosophy department and Prof. Carl Linden of the political science department, will relate representative texts of Hegel to political and social theories of the 19th and 20th centuries, discussing man's political and social nature, nation and state.

conflict and political change, and science and society.

Philosophy of Law, offered for the first time in several years, is a critical examination of major theories of the nature of law and the conditions necessary for a legal system. The department recommends the course for students with a professional interest in law and for those interested in methods of reasoning and problems in Anglo-American legal systems.

Man and Nature in Public Policy examines the relationship between various philosophical conceptions of man and nature and national policies of growth and development in selected periods of American history.

Ethics and Economic Policy: Justice and Equality focuses on the ethical problem of what constitutes justice in the distribution of income. Visiting lecturers on selected economic topics are scheduled.

Should U.S. Make Up?

(CUBA, from p. 18)

Kim Il Sung, only to be put under the iron thumb of the dictatorship of first Syngman Rhee, and now Park Chung Hee.

So if the Ford Administration comes around with the excuse that we shouldn't have diplomatic relations with Cuba because they are a dictatorship, then we really aren't being consistent. Look at all the dictatorships with which we have full diplomatic relations. And not only that, we consider many of these dictatorships our friends and allies!

If the Ford Administration says that there will not be Cuban-American diplomatic relations because Cuba is Communist, I would like to explain the difference between a Communist dictatorship and a non-Communist one. I doubt if they will be able to prove that either one is any worse or any better than the other. A dictatorship is a dictatorship.

Now that it can be seen that it would not be inconsistent for the American government to conduct diplomatic relations with Cuba, we come to the question of who should make the first move. Actually, there should be no question.

After all the United States has done to Cuba, why should Cuba make a positive move toward the United States? Sure, good U.S.-Cuban relations would help the Cubans, but they have been surviving without us for quite a while.

The United States should move first. As a sign of good will, the United States government should make the first overtures toward restoring Cuban-American relations. After 199 years, I think it's time that we showed our maturity.

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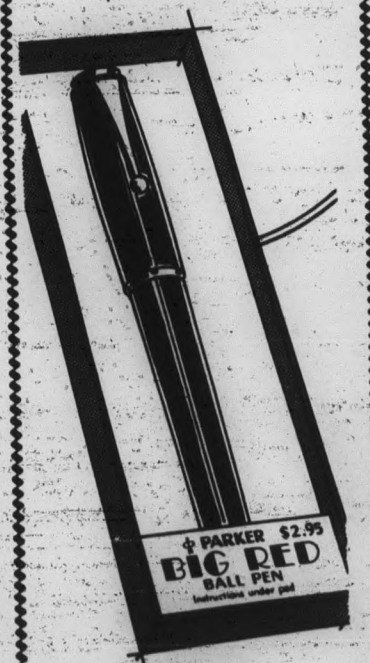
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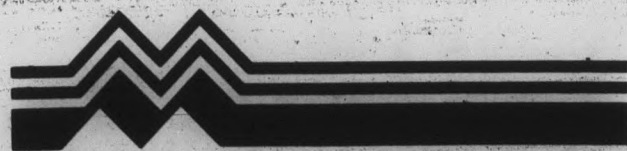
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Sports

Hall Key to Colonial Hopes

by Larry Olmstead
Sports Editor

The closing of GW's recruiting drive has left 7' 1" Kevin Hall as the key to the Buff's post-season basketball tourney hopes.

GW's failure to recruit a big man means that the Colonials will have to depend on Hall, the tallest man ever to perform for the Buff, to play a strong, intimidating center consistently through the year.

Asked if he felt the junior from Pittsburgh could do the job, head coach Bob Tallent said, "Well, we hope so. Kevin has been working hard all summer with weights, attending camps, and that sort of thing. We think he should have a good year."

GW coaches apparently worked hard at recruiting a center to back up Hall, but none could be persuaded to come to GW. The fact that Hall will be here for two more years might have dissuaded some prospects, according to Tallent.

GW's recruiting concentrated on the forward position, which was



Bob Tallent
depending on Hall

already a Buff strong point. Jim Smith, a 6'6", 210-lb. transfer student from Pensacola (Fla.) Junior College, provides more shooting range than "any forward we've had here in some time," according to Tallent.

Smith, along with Kentucky recruit Mike Samson, will further crowd the Colonial forward sweepstakes, which already includes as

entrants sophomore star Leslie ("Raisin") Anderson, seniors Greg Miller and Haviland Harper, and sophomore Mike Miller, whom the coaches are high on.

In addition, the Buff have signed forward Jack Kramer, a transfer from Rider College, who must sit out a year before being able to play for GW.

Tom Tate, a teammate of Samson's at Ballard High in Louisville, Ky., is the only guard recruit. Reputedly a fine playmaker, the Buff expect him to see action as their "point" guard, so the Colonial coaches must have been impressed by his poise and court leadership.

Tate will not have an easy time breaking into the Buff backcourt. All-ECAC guard Pat Tallent, the coach's younger brother, has one starting post locked up, with John Holloran and Tyrone Howze expected to battle fiercely for the other slot.

In other basketball news, forward Herb Caesar, a sophomore, has transferred to Northeastern University.



Carlos Carrasco, Paul Calvo, and top goal-scorer Derya Yavalar practice for soccer squad trip to England (photo by Louise Krafft)

Buff Gain Experience From Trip to England

by Neal Eiseman
Sports Editor

What happens when an American soccer team travels to England, where soccer is a way of life? The obvious.

"We learned what soccer is all about," said GW soccer coach Georges Edeline of his team's recent trip to England.

On their 17-day trip, August 6-23, the team competed in a summer league against five different amateur soccer clubs. According to Edeline, the English teams had players ranging from 18-35 years of age. "Most of them were working-class people who would come and play soccer after work," he said.

Because "the Englishmen have been playing soccer ever since they could walk," the GW team picked up pointers on both the fundamentals and intricacies of soccer. Nevertheless, Edeline believes that the booters held their own against the English teams. The booters' early success backs up his contention.

GW got off to a flying start by winning its first two league contests—both of which were played in Leeds. The booters blanked the Crossgates Partisans, 3-0, in their first game on three goals by Derya Yavalar and an unyielding defense led by goalie Ed Fadul.

In its second contest, the team outplayed St. Theresa's 1 by a 3-1 score. Yavalar, George Tran and Paul Calvo, a freshman recruit from Churchill H.S. in Maryland, provided the scoring punch in that one.

However, when the booters left Leeds for Reading, they met up with stiffer competition. They were shut out, 4-0, in their first game there by the Maiwand Lions Select. According to Edeline, the Maiwand team

was made up of all-stars, picked from other 2,000 league players.

GW then went on to lose its last two games to two different all-star teams. Both games were decided by a one-goal margin.

In addition to playing soccer, the team toured England. One of the highlights, a visit to Leeds United, one of the top soccer teams in England, enabled the players to observe and talk to professional soccer stars.

"Many positive effects resulted from our trip," Edeline said. "It brought the players together before the season started. We're already ahead of the game in both playing experience and team unity."

In preparation for the upcoming soccer season, there will be a meeting and physical examination for all soccer players today at 1:00 p.m. Anyone interested in trying out for the soccer team must sign up now. Contact Sam Munday at 676-6650.

The George Washington University PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY is sponsoring for its members an MCAT REVIEW

The review will be held at 7:00 every night from
Monday-September 8
to Friday-September 12
and Monday-September 15
to Friday-September 19.

The five major areas included in the MCAT will be presented in two lectures each. The GW professors presenting the lectures are
BIOLOGY—Dr. Merchant
PHYSICS—Dr. Parke
INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—Dr. Perros and
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY—Drs. Caress and King.

We cannot guarantee excellent scores on the MCAT, but the review may just prove to be a very effective aid in preparing for this very important test.

For more information there will be a meeting of the Pre-medical Society:
Dennis Rosenthal 345-2313 (evenings)
Dara Jamieson 659-4240 (evenings)

Cagers: New League, Gym

The GW basketball program will ring out the old and ring in the new during the 1975-76 season.

Ring out the old involves playing their last year in the ECAC Southern Division. GW will move into the new Eastern Independent Collegiate Basketball League for the 1976-77 campaign.

The EICBL will be split into two divisions. GW will be in the Eastern division, along with Massachusetts, Rutgers, and Villanova. The Western division teams will include Pittsburgh, Penn State, West Virginia and Duquesne.

GW is slated to play ten league games during the 1976-77 season, two each against the teams in the East, and one against each team in the West. All eight teams will play in a post-season tournament, with the winner of the tourney hopefully advancing to the NCAA playoffs.

In 1977-78, the league will probably adopt a double round-robin format, with each team in the league playing a home-and-home series with all other teams.

For the present, GW's objective will be winning the ECAC Southern Division crown, and the NCAA berth that goes with it. Last year, the Buff posted a 17-8 regular season record, the best in the conference, but were eliminated in the post-season Southern Division qualifying tourney by Georgetown, who eventually won the NCAA bid.

Georgetown, West Virginia, Duquesne, and Villanova should all

give the Buff competition this year for the Southern Division top spot. Pittsburgh, an NIT entrant last year, has dropped out of the ECAC Southern Division.

The new element in the Colonial program will be the Charles E. Smith Center, where the Buff will play 15 of their 25 games this year, including nine of their first 12.

GW opens their season at home

against St. Leo's College (Fla.) on December 1. Then the Buff will get serious, with such home opponents as Maryland, Wake Forest, Pittsburgh, Connecticut, St. Peter's, Duquesne and American.

Although the Colonials have only ten road games, their opponents will include the likes of Cincinnati, Virginia Tech, West Virginia, Georgetown and Richmond.

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